FIRST EDITION.

THE EQUINE EPIZOOTIC.

The Distemper on the Decline in New York.

HEAVY MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN

The Disease Fully Established in Chicago.

600 CASES IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The cool, bracing weather of the last two days has had a good effect upon the sick horses, and the malady seems to have slightly abated, as more horses are on the streets to-day. Many of the cars and stage stables report improvement in their stock. The facilities for travel have somewhat increased. The weather to-day is cloudy, with appearances of rain, which is not encouraging. If it becomes fine it is hoped the horses will rapidly improve; at all events the crisis is now considered past.

The third avenue line yesterday was running four horses to a car, with a view of keeping up a good appearance for fear of a visit from Bergh.

Over one hundred dead horses were reported at the Offal Dock yesterday.

No change for the better is reported among the Brooklyn horses, and a heavy mortality is reported there. Bergh intends to stop the Bowker street cars to-day. He regards as preposterous the suits against him. The other lines say they would prefer to have Bergh stop them, as they are running merely to accommodate the public. The stagnation to business remains about the same.

A female doctor reports that she is treating four ladies for the horse disease.

Bonner thinks the horse disease will soon pass by.

The European steamships yesterday sailed on time, their cargoes being furnished by lighters.

The disease is rapidly on the spread in New Jersey.

There are apprehensions in political circles that the horse disease may affect the result in this and some other States by preventing country voters from getting to the polls on Tuesday next.

Evening.—There was a general improvement to-day among the horses afflicted by the prevailing epizootic, but business and travel are still seriously interfered with by the disease. Eighty-five deaths from the malady were reported this morning in this city and twenty-five in Brooklyn.

The Board of Health have instructed Dr. Jones, the City Sanitary Inspector, to make a thorough investigation of the nature of the disorder.

In the Fire Department all the horses were sick to-day. The self-propelling engine, which was expected to arrive to-day, will not reach here till to-morrow.

TREATMENT OF ARMY HORSES.

General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, at New York, has issued a circular directing officers and agents in charge of horses belonging to the Government to observe the following rules for the treatment of the epizootic catarrh:

It is assumed that the stables are always kept clean, dry and well ventilated, with plenty of fresh air and sunlight when possible.

It is also assumed that the horses are never overworked, but properly exercised at all times, whether sick or well, and that they are fed with wholesome forage, regularly groomed and kept warm.

On the first appearance of the disease give the horse a thorough steaming with boiled oats placed in a bag and so fastened to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled. Repeat this until the discharge from the nostrils is free and of natural color. Then take leather, or, what is better, calf-skin deerstand, in pieces like large sized cannon powder, place it in a shallow pan and burn it where the horse will be obliged to breath it.

If the throat is sore (which generally will be the case) apply frequently hot vinegar, rubbing it well in with the hand, and wrap the throat in flannel dipped in vinegar. Sponge out the nostrils frequently with warm vinegar. Blanket well night and day, but not enough to produce sweating, and give plenty of fresh, clean bedding.

Give several bran mashes, with from one half to one ounce of powdered nitre in each, and use linseed meal or flaxseed in the oats. Use tepid water in the mash.

The hay and oats should be moistened with water—preferably tar water.

Most cases, if taken in time, will yield to the above treatment; but should the attack be very severe, accompanied with considerable fever and very sore throat, instead of the vinegar, an embrocation of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, tincture of cantharides and hartshorn should be rubbed in, night and morning.

"Powell's Embrocation" is very good.

Give as a drench, night and morning, the following:

Spirits of nitric ether	1 oz.
Laudanum	4 drachms.
Nitrate of potass	3 drachms.
Water	1 pint.

Mix.

Should the horse refuse his feed, offer him frequently thin gruel with a handful of pulverized slippery elm bark and liquorice root stirred in it.

When convalescing exercise gently daily and stimulate the appetite with the following ball:

Extract of gentian	6 drachms.
Powdered ginger	2 drachms

Mix.

A handful of wood ashes mixed with a little salt thrown into the feed trough for the horse to lick up will be relished by him and be beneficial.

A CITY WITHOUT MEANS OF TRANSIT.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday says: There is a panic in the city—a "corner" on the street; not on one street alone, but on all our streets and avenues; not caused by the operations of bulls and bears, but by the unfortunate condition of the suffering horses. Railroad stock is down—with the hippomlaria, the epizootic, or whatever other name may be used to designate the disease which has recently attacked and put *hors de combat* the noble animal to whom we are indebted for our present means of transit through the island of Manhattan and the suburbs across the water. The singular spectacle has been presented to us of a great city almost at a standstill; of thousands of persons, male and female, young and old, unable to reach their homes after a day of toil except on foot, and of other thousands who might be fortunate enough to secure a conveyance, packed and cramped and squeezed into cars in a manner neither conducive to health nor to the safety of property. Yesterday the Avenue C, the Ninth avenue and the Bell lines of railroad stopped running altogether; the other companies all withdrew more or less of their cars and the Third avenue line—one of the most important in the city to the laboring population—ran with less than one-third of its customary force, and will to-day, probably, disappear entirely from the road until the sickness ceases. The disease seems to be spreading with alarming rapidity, and one after another of the unfortunate animals has been placed on the invalid list and sent into hospital. The several companies, with an eye to their profits, have persisted in keeping up the traffic over their routes as well as they could; but yesterday the humane physician, Dr. Bergh, stepped in to the relief of the jaded, worn-out animals, and insisted that those laborers under the disease should be withdrawn entirely from work. As a majority of the cars were dragged slowly along by horses more dead than alive, this order, of course, caused havoc among the lines. The streets presented a singular appearance, especially about the hour of the cessation of work, when hundreds of men and women were gathered at the ends of the routes and on the corners of the roads eagerly seeking an opportunity to cling to a starting or a passing car or to crowd into a stage, and for the first time in the history of the city our miserable deficiency in the means of transit came thoroughly home to the understanding of the people.

EFFECTS OF GOOD TREATMENT.

It is a remarkable fact that the draymen, who seem to have taken better care of their horses than the public lines of travel, and to have relieved them from labor earlier, were, yesterday, in quite notable numbers, able to drive them, although, of course, quite slowly and tenderly; and the exercise, so said the knowing ones, did not harm the animals in the least, but quickened their step with fresh strength and filled their eyes with the vim and liveliness of renewed spirit. As a class these men seem to have shown the greatest humanity and consideration for their poor beasts, and not one death among them has yet been related.

On the contrary, many of the hack horses and the poor steeds that are used before the stages and cars seem every hour losing their stubborn and almost heroic power of endurance, and disgusting sights were frequent of the most sickening symptoms of the disease.

It is pleasing to perceive the continued good condition and happy improvement of the fine horses kept in the uptown livery and private stables, and the fact only proves that only carelessness and ignorance in the treatment of the typhoidle laryngite leads to actual death. Very few of the "first class" coaches could be hired yesterday; very few hacks with well-bred and well kept teams could be found on the side locks of the streets; but there were many of the miserably bony and emaciated steeds whose drivers are the most importunate and insulting of mortals. These animals presented the most laughable spectacles ever seen in the streets of New York. Most of them were wrapped in blankets, so that they looked like feeble dowagers walking out for their health, and some were even bandaged at the throat from the head to the shoulders with huge circles of flannel, white or yellow, soaked in goose grease or some other remedy for the mysterious malady, and were not unlike certain guiteral voiced and heavy-minded clergymen who sport those sort of things underneath their reverential chins. The poor steeds looked more out of humor than waggish, bewildered and seemed to ask, in mute beseechment, whether they had been transported suddenly into the cold portion of Dante's purgatory.

These teams, however, were not in so great demand and might be supposed, the public seeming at last to be possessed of a little of the divine compassion for the poor beasts and to have awakened out of their stupor of indifference.

The cars, however, were loaded to a degree of torture excruciating for the horses, and especially those lines which run to the northernmost limit of the island. The Third Avenue Railroad presented during the first part of the day the same scenes of suffering and cruelty as have been recounted before; but at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide of travel had somewhat abated, lo! the great Bergh appeared upon the scene of events, looking exactly as he used two book and guarded by his body-guard of detective agents.

Mr. Bergh stopped every car as it came along and sent it, with the team that was attached to it, home toward Harlem. At a later hour, however, when the travel of business men toward their homes was much greater, the cars were ordered to run, and were more heavily laden than ever before; and many of the poor horses became exhausted, and were taken out of the harness because they could not go a step further.

The condition of the sales, car and stage stables is little changed, only that in those best conducted the improvement of the afflicted horses is palpably in strong contrast with those in which there is exhibited little humanity and less common sense.

The thoroughbred steeds of the up-town stables are constantly improving. Dan Mace's stock are all fresh and nearly recovered from their slight attacks, and the Duke of the Wind, a noted Hambletonian mare owned by Mr. Kenyon, which has made a good trotting record, has now all the signs of perfect health, although a day or two ago she was quite seriously afflicted. Mr. Bonner's nags are quite safe.

The horses of the regular army are almost all affected.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 31.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that the horse disease has reached this city, and that several hundred horses are already affected. Every precaution is being taken to prevent its spread. Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, has given orders to disinfect all the stables in the city immediately, and cautions the people not to remove the sick from any of the stables.

CHICAGO, October 31.—The horse disease has now fairly established itself here. Between six and seven hundred cases were reported to-day. Among the stables attacked are those of the American Express Company, Field, Leiter & Co., Farwell & Co., dry goods firms, Parmlee & Co., the omnibus line, besides all the city railway stables and a number of livery establishments. The disease so far appears to be of a mild form. It is thought that with careful treatment the horses will soon recover. There is no noticeable interruption to travel or busines as yet.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 31.—The fatality arising from the horse epizootic is considerably on the increase, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty daily. Very few new cases are reported, and many among the earliest attacked appear to be recovering, but the scarcity of horses fit for work continues to incommode business and travel, with small hopes of improvement for some time to come.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 31.—The horse disease continues to spread rapidly. All the street car lines, with one exception, suspended the running of cars this evening. That one will probably do so to-morrow. About half the express companies' horses are unfit for use; also many of the fire department horses. It is estimated that there are nearly six hundred cases of the distemper now in the city.

HANKERING AFTER THE MONARCHY.

PARIS, October 31.—The Conservatives gave a banquet at Bordeaux to-night. Speeches strongly favoring a restoration of the monarchy were made, and the hope expressed that the day would come when toasts to the health of the King and Princes of the royal family could be offered.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Two morning papers report that forty or fifty horses have symptoms of the epizootic. Another morning paper says that the veterinary surgeons are not attending any horses, and they did not believe that there is a case in the town.

TROY.

TROY, N. Y., October 31.—The horse disease has prevailed here for several days. Two hundred and twenty horses of the Troy & Lansingburg railway are sick, and the cars were hauled off. More than half the horses in the city are affected.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—The cases of horse disease number 600 in this city and 150 in Camden. No deaths are reported. A large number of horses in private stables are affected.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, October 31.—There is no improvement in the horse epizootic. Another tug has been chartered to tow boats in the canal, making three in all.

SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, October 31.—The horse disease is abating here, the favorable weather having a good effect.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, October 31.—The horse disease still prevails here, and coal and laboring men are brought into use in drawing wagons.

PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, ME., October 31.—The horse disease is becoming fatal in this city.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—River rising. Departed—Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Anna, Memphis; Exchange, Pittsburgh. The first tow with coal from Pittsburgh arrived this afternoon.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—River rising: 3 feet in canal; 19 inches in chute. Clear and pleasant. Business inspiring. The 44 and 46 locks of the canal were opened at 9 A. M. to-day. The Lawrence came through and passed up to Cincinnati. The Ruby went over the falls and took the hull of Capt. W. S. Bell's new boat in tow and started for New Orleans. The Mary Ament entered the Louisville and Evansville trade. At a meeting of the Boatmen's Association to-day, Capt. R. H. Wolfolk chairman, Capt. Wolfolk was authorized to appoint five delegates to represent the steamboat interest of Louisville at the convention in Cairo on the 12th of November. Capt. Wolfolk was appointed chairman of the delegation.

EVANSVILLE, October 31.—Clear and cool. River 1 inch; wet; mercury 58. Up—Ada Heilman, 10 P. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M.; Nashville, 2 P. M.; Down—Lillie Martin, 5 A. M.; Kentucky, 11; B. H. Hunt, 2 P. M.; Eddyville, 5; Palestine, 6 A. M. Good trips. Business active.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—Clear and pleasant. River stationary. Arrived—Belle Vernon, Cairo. Departed—St. Joe, St. Louis; Carrie Kountz and Belle Lee, New Orleans; John F. Tolle, last night, St. Louis.

CAIRO, October 31.—Arrived—Peconah, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Emma C. Elliott, St. Louis, 4; Mollie Ragon, Louisville, 5; Departed—Shannon, Louisville, 1 P. M.; Burksville, Evansville, 8. River fallen 1 inch. Clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Last Chance, Illinois river; Exporter, New Orleans. Departed—Bertram, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; St. Luke, Memphis. River stationary. Clear and pleasant.

BY MAIL.

We learn the following from Thursday's Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*:

Business was quite animated on the wharf yesterday. Considerable freight was moving for the south, and packets were all doing well.

....The Exchange came in from Pomeroy, and is announced for Pittsburgh to-day. The Fleetwood left for Pomeroy. The Juniata departed for Pittsburgh with a full trip.... The J. Sharp McDonald started up the river with nine empty barges....Captain A. Bravo has returned from Madison, where he went to endeavor to secure the Henry Probasco for the Pittsburgh trade, in place of the St. Charles....A private letter from parties in Greenville, Miss., says the merchants of that city have formed a wagoning association, and purchased the Merchants' Association Landing and the wharfboat of Archer, Nelson & Co., for the sum of $22,000, and will hereafter have the wharfboat as the only landing. The barge Iron Mountain, built for the Northern Transportation Company, was launched at Wheeling on Monday. Its dimensions are: Length, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet. Its capacity is 1,300 tons ....At St. Louis three-fourths of the steamer Mary E. Poe has been sold to the Mary E. Poe Transportation Company for $19,500. Carter & Conn sells one-quarter, and Thomas E Poe one-half; John Bogge's fourth remains unsold. The Great Republic draws, since she has been enlarged, 52 inches forward and 4½ feet aft; she formerly drew 7 feet forward; her total repairs and enlargement will cost $20,000....The Carrie V. Kountz is reported fast on Hollein Bar, above Memphis on Wednesday. The John F. Tolle passed up in the afternoon, with 35,000 sacks salt for above; she put off 650 sacks here; she also helped the Mollie Moore over Reeve's after being stuck 24 hours, and left her on at noon. .... The origin of the fire by which the Kate Kluney was destroyed remains a mystery. There had been no fire on the boat during the day, and the watchman had just completed his rounds. She was burned to the water's edge, and her hull was burned through in many places. The Kinny was owned by Captain Hicks King, of New Albany, one half; John Montgomery, of Jeffersonville, and Rockwell, Troxwell & Co., of Portland, one quarter each. King's interest was insured in the Franklin, Peabody, Ætna, and Fire and Marine of Wheeling, $2,000 in each company. The other owners were insured in the Louisville agency of Slaughter & Co., for $8,000. She was valued at $25,000, and was about completing repairs preparatory to enter the Louisville and New Orleans trade.

PERSONAL.—The flags of the several steamers at Memphis, hung at half mast out of respect to the memory of J. W. Pittman, who died early on Saturday morning, at the residence of his brother, where he was married, in Nelson county, Ky.... Andrew Farrell, for fifty years a resident of New Albany, and for a long time connected with the steamboat interests, died on the 28th inst....Capt. A. J. Dunn, formerly clerk on the R. C. Gray, is now commanding the Nashville.

CHICAGO.

Fearful Accident—Murderer Sentenced.

CHICAGO, October 31.—A fearful accident occurred at the new lake tunnel, near the water works, yesterday afternoon. Charles A. Long, a workman employed in excavating at the bottom of the shaft, while being raised in the bucket, neglected to step out on the platform used for that purpose, and was carried up against the windlass, which, striking his head, knocked him out and he fell a distance of seventy feet to the bottom, and of course was instantly killed.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Thomas Howley was found guilty by the jury of the murder of Jack Patterson, in this city, in September last, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for seventeen years.

TENNESSEE.

Ku-Klux Come to Grief

NASHVILLE, October 31.—Just before daylight on Tuesday five men, disguised, visited the cabin of a negro named Crawford, on the farm of Barney Patterson, between Normandy and Tullaposma, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. Crawford refused to admit them, whereupon they broke open his door. He then shot and killed one of them. The others retreated, but came back and were permitted to bear off their dead companion, who proved to be a young man named Carr, who resided near Normandy. His disguised comrades carried his remains home, but did not make themselves known.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FIRE AT SEA.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamship Missouri.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The following particulars of the burning of the steamship Missouri have been obtained from the survivors, who have arrived here: When the boat which was saved left the burning ship, one boat was seen with its keel upward, which had two men on it. The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamped boat, containing nine men, including the engineers, firemen and ship's barber. A bucket was given to the inmates of the swamped boat to bail it out with, there being two in the rescued boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped boat, they were unable to properly manage it, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved. No sails had been seen for two days previous to the fire. On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from 9:15 A. M. until 3 P. M., when she was lost sight of. For forty minutes after the rescued left the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew who remained on board crowded on the after part of the vessel. It is said the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and a cry of "fire" was immediately given. Wet carpets were at once put on the fire by the pantrymen and others, and the steward reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given when the passengers were at breakfast, but on receiving the steward's report that the fire had been extinguished, breakfast was resumed and the fears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed "fire" from the stoke hole. All was then confusion.

Within twenty minutes three boats were launched. In the rescued boats, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar cane, there was neither food or water, and only two small oars and a large one. Neither were there any sails or anything to make them of.

It was from nine o'clock in the morning of the 23d until two o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Sky was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The Sky took the survivors to Hopetown on Elbow Key, where they arrived about one P. M. on the 25th.

On the 24th a schooner was sent towards the burning ship with charts and directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and skirt the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th and reported having seen nothing of the boats or passengers. The sea was then running heavily on the reefs. The party left Hopetown on the 25th and arrived at Nassau on the 28th.

It is said that the donkey pumps of the steamer were never started, one of the passengers asserting that he had hold of the hose for some time, and that no water was forced through it on the flames from the donkey. Two deck pumps were worked a few minutes only.

Within fifteen minutes after the alarm was given, the twelve survivors were in the boat, and the flames were coming from the stoke hole in a volume. The ship's course was never altered, and consequently the flames were carried abaft part of the ship, burning up one life-boat on the lee side and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped.

It is said that seven females and seven children were on board the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats. The scene presented was heartrending. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails were left spread, and a speed of four knots was maintained. When last seen, Captain Greene was working with Purser Hempstead and some of the crew trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded by smoke and flame. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched, but the twelfth, Captain Cuimer, says it was launched full of people, but was immediately swamped.

KEY WEST, FLA., October 31.—The only express incurred in this port by the little English steamer Anna, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, which brought the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Missouri from Nassau, was forced upon her by the United States custom officers, who even charged her with tonnage dues for twelve months in advance. Every one else with whom the Anna had business worked willingly and gratuitously.

THE OLD WORLD.

Destructive Floods in Italy—Forty Thousand Persons Homeless—Extensive Inundation in France—Curious Disclosures Promised in the Impachment Trial of the Sagosta Ministry—Gen. Ducrot's Proclamation to the Troops of His Command—The Duty of the Army—French Conservatives Hankering After the Monarchy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBABLE JUDICIAL CHANGE.

LONDON, October 31.—Sir Samuel Martin Pulsne, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, will probably succeed Lord Penseance as Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

GERMAN KNIGHTHOOD.

The Emperor of Germany has conferred on Mr. Hepwo th Dixon the decoration of Knight of the Golden Cross.

CHAMPION SWIMMERS.

A letter from on board the British sloop-of-war Shearwater, reports that Lieut. Moore and Gunner Mahony, of that vessel, on the 25th inst., performed the feat of swimming across the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestas.

FRANCE.

EXTENSIVE INUNDATION.

PARIS, October 31.—The waters of the river Rhone are rising. The dykes above the town of Arles are broken in many places, and the extensive plains of Camargue are inundated.

THE DUTY OF THE ARMY.

PARIS, October 31.—General Ducrot has issued a proclamation to the troops under his command, exhorting them to remember that never were their duties more imperious and sacred. An army disciplined, educated and powerful in numbers is needed to check the progress of internal enemies while protecting the country from foreign foes. The General says: "The time may come when the Germans will regret rending hearts and homes and tearing from France her dearest children."

SPAIN.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.

MADRID, October 31.—The trial of the impeachment of the members of the Sagosta Ministry promises some curious disclosures. Senor Sagosta has announced his intention of defending himself at the trial.

THE TELEGRAPH.

A private company has made a proposition to the Spanish Government to construct and maintain at its own expense lines of telegraph throughout the country.

ITALY.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

ROME, October 31.—Dispatches from Turin report no abatement of the floods of the river Po. Over four thousand men are erecting barriers to arrest the further progress of the water. The damages to the property and the crops in the neighborhood are enormous. In Terrara alone forty thousand persons were rendered homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the suffering people.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1872.

INTERESTING TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The statement that the Comptroller of the Currency has given an opinion in reference to the issue by National Banks of certificates of deposit to circulate as money is authorized. The law provides that no national banking association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized to be issued upon security of United States bonds.

A REPORT EXPLAINED.

A telegram was received here to-night from New York giving a report prevalent there to-day that the Treasury had issued five additional million greenbacks. It can be stated with truth, and about which there is no official concealment, that four or five millions of reserve of the forty-four millions, the issue of which the Treasury Department considers left to the discretion of the Secretary, was made use of when the Assistant Treasurer at New York was instructed to buy bonds and sell gold apart from the usual monthly programme. This was on the 7th of October, more than three weeks ago. Since that time no further amount of reserve has been used, nor is there the least probability that it will again soon be drawn upon. The transaction to which reference is made was to meet an extraordinary contingency.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, diminishing pressure, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain will prevail, and probably extend to the New England and Middle states to-morrow; in the South Atlantic and gulf States, partly cloudy weather with a higher temperature by the former, and in both sections light northerly to easterly winds, with possibly occasional coast rains. In the north-west, and thence to the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys and to the upper lakes, clear and clearing weather, and light north-westerly winds, with frosts in the north-west, and thence to Missouri and southern Indiana on Friday morning. The Ohio river will rise below Cincinnati.

INDIAN AGENT APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Benjamin Thomas, of Indiana, agent of the Indians in New Mexico.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John A. Griswold.

TROY, N. Y., October 31.—Hon. John A. Griswold died this evening at half-past eight o'clock.

—A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday night, destroyed three blocks of buildings. The loss is estimated at $200,000, which is mostly insured.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Mayor Hall.

JUDGE BRADY'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The Jury in Chief of Police McWilliams' Case Disagreed—Injunction Against the C. & N. R. R.—The McCunn Will Case—Curbstone Broker Arrested for Selling Stolen Bonds.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1872.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

Mr. Tremaine made the closing argument for the prosecution, at the conclusion of which Judge Brady charged the jury. He said: Though the proceeding was against a person holding a high position, it should be disposed of precisely as any other case, according to the law and evidence. If, said the Judge, from the consideration of all the evidence you are satisfied that there was no audit, the case fails on the charge of neglect. If you are satisfied that there was in fact no audit, then there is another question to be considered—was the omission intentional? This is necessary, for the intention forms an essential element in the case. The law declares that the neglect must be intentional, not arising from carelessness or misapprehension, and that is to be determined on the evidence. If, on consideration of all the evidence, you come to the conclusion that there was a willful and intentional neglect, involving an active operation of the mind, implying "I will not do it," you must convict on the first charge. With regard to the second charge, wickedly abusing or corruptly performing his office, two things are to be established—guilty knowledge, and certifying with such knowledge. And this also is a question of fact for you to determine. We must start from the consideration that the presumption is that he acted justly until the contrary is proved. This charge is not for a mere ministerial act, but a discretionary one to a great extent. On what evidence does it rest? The falsity of claims, and testimony chiefly of Garvey, consisting of conversations with the accused, which, it is said, have a bearing on the question. These men are identified with schemes of plunder, and some of them participators in it, and the evidence of a man participating in profits should be received with caution, and the jury must take into account all the surroundings and the inherent nature of Garvey's story, and the position he occupies, and say whether, from all these, they are justful in arriving at any conclusion. The Courts have regarded conversations as a dangerous species of evidence, even when proved by honest witnesses. Nevertheless, they are to be considered with other facts and circumstances. The proof to establish a charge of corruption should not be vague and indefinite. I leave to you, to dispose of fearlessly and justly, the point whether you have had evidence enough to satisfy you of the truth of the charge, bearing in mind that the accused is liable only for his own bad deeds, not those of others, unless they are proved to be connected with his. If you entertain any rational doubt, the prisoner is entitled to it. The grand end of criminal law is that guilt may be established by circumstance as well as by direct evidence. If you believe the accused knew the claims to be false, and certified them, you must convict him on the second charge. Approach the consideration of the questions fearlessly. If you believe the accused guilty, say so; if not, acquit him.

The jury retired at 3:45 P. M., and an unusually late session was held until 8 o'clock, when they adjourned for lunch. Judge Brady came in at 9:20, and announced that the jury not having agreed, the court stood adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

TAMMANY SUITS.

A few days ago a motion was made before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, on a demurrer to dismiss the civil suits brought by the Board of supervisors against Wm. M. Tweed, Richard B. Connelly and Thos. Fields, on the ground that the Board had no right of action, the Attorney General having instituted a suit on the same ground of action. To-day Judge Barrett decided that the Board of Supervisors had a right to bring such suits, and overruled the demurrers with costs.

WOMEN DEMANDING TO BE REGISTERED.

Mrs. King and Mrs. H. A. Pratt, physicians, accompanied by counsel, appeared at the place of registration in Jersey City to-day and demanded that their names be placed on the poll list preparatory to voting on Tuesday next. The question was submitted to the City Attorney, W. A. Lewis, who gave an adverse decision. The women propose to take the case into the courts.

BANK ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Proctor, Dennin and Foley, arrested in the act of breaking into the First National Bank of Jersey City, and who accused Chief of Police McWilliams of participating in the burglary, were sentenced to-day. Proctor and Dennin fifteen years each in the State Prison, and Foley fourteen years.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING STOLEN BONDS.

Edward E. Kendricks, curbstone broker, was arrested to-day, charged with having sold $4,800 in United States bonds which had been stolen from the office of the Town Clerk of Middleborough, Mass., on December 25, 1871. Hendricks was locked up for examination.

THE M'CUNN WILL CASE.

In the McCunn will case to-day Surrogate Hutchings decided that Mark McCunn and Elizabeth McMann were the half brother and half sister of the late Judge McCunn, and therefore they and their descendants have a standing in Court to contest the will.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE C. AND N. R. R.

Judge Ingraham has granted an application on behalf of Geo. S. Scott, for an injunction to restrain the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company from issuing any stock until such issue is authorized by two-thirds of the owners of the capital stock.

MISSIONARY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held to-day. An encouraging report of missionary work was received. The receipts last year were $53,938; expenditures $48,464.

JURY IN M'WILLIAMS' CASE DISAGREED.

The jury in the case of Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, to-day failed to agree, and were discharged.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A London special says that the London Bank Association received four hundred thousand sovereigns from the Bank of Paris.

—A Memphis dispatch says that Steve Moore and Lucius Morgan were killed on Tuesday at Aberdeen, Miss., by Capt. Bill Forrest, Henry Cazart and another man.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed a large and appreciative audience in Michigan City, Ind., last light, in his usual eloquent and happy manner. He enthused them with zeal and held them spell-bound until the close of his remarks.

—A Hendersonville (North Carolina) letter says that five thousand people assembled there on the 25th to witness the execution of Martin Bayland, for the murder of Silas Weston and his three children, but he escaped during the previous night in his wife's clothes.

—A switchman named P. C. Culbertson, in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, was run over by a switching engine in the yard of that company, at Crestline, Ohio, Wednesday afternoon, and almost instantly killed. He was about twenty-five years old, and leaves a wife and one small child.

—At the Rhode Island penitentiary, on Thursday morning, a convict named Peck gagged the watchman and then liberated Charles Williams, another convict. He then tried to liberate Dennerley, the alleged murderer and burglar, in which he was unsuccessful. Peck and Williams afterwards rang the watchman's bell at the usual time, and subsequently escaped.

—The Vermont Legislature has made the following election of State officers: Secretary of State, George Nichols; Auditor, W. W. Grout; Quarter Master General, W. W. Kynde; Adjutant and Inspector General, James S. Peck; Judge Advocate General, S. M. Southard; Railroad Commissioner, M. H. Bailey; Directors of State Prison, J. W. Hartshorn and W. R. Speed.

MATRIMONIAL UNPLEASANTNESS.

A Deeply Wronged Husband—He Applies For a Divorce—Bill of Grievances—Ten Items of Complaint—Barbarous Conduct of a Wife.

Gustav Langerheim filed a libel in divorce in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, asking for a divorce from his wife, Christina. Judging from the statements set forth in his affidavit, he has been about the worst abused husband in the United States. He was married to the lady in September, 1862, and since then, he says, her barbarous treatment has rendered the condition of libellant intolerable and his life burdensome.

Ten specific reasons are given why the man's bonds be granted, the substance of which are as follows:

1. That at divers times, at the dwelling house of libellant's mother, she has struck libellant with heavy glass tumblers, dishes, lumps of coal, and various other articles.

2. That she has continually vexed and annoyed him with opprobrious epithets and also by striking him.

3. That upon one occasion she hid his clothing thus preventing him from properly attending to his lawful business, and on one occasion in September, 1869, while the libellant was in the act of dressing preparatory to leaving home on business, she tore off his shirt from his person and struck him a violent blow.

4. That in June, 1867, while he was asleep in bed she struck him in the eye, blackening the optic, all without the slightest cause of provocation.

5. That her barbarous treatment became so bad between the month of January, 1871, and the 15th of January, 1872, that he was obliged to leave home, and four children to whom he was tenderly attached.

6. That during the date mentioned above she almost daily threw at him and struck his person with heavy glass tumblers, fire poker, boots stools, lumps of coal and other articles.

7. That in September 1871, he was carrying his infant child in his arms when she threw a tumbler, which inflicted a severe wound in his neck and narrowly escaped killing the child.

8. That on the 23rd of December she threw a table knife at him.

9. That after that time the libelant was afraid of his life, and in consequence slept in a separate apartment.

10. That on or about the 25th of January last he returned to get his clothes, when she struck him with an iron fire shovel on the back of the head and said: "You ——— I will kill you yet." On the same occasion she also threw lumps of coal at him.

The complaining husband was awarded a subpoena returnable next term.

BREVITIES.

....Work on the alterations and additions to the lock-up is expected to begin to-day.

....Residents of Wylie avenue, Fulton street and Centre avenue, should remember the change of the route of procession this evning.

....The welcome home reception to the Rev. S. F. Schouel and family will be held this evening at their residence in Allegheny.

....The pay roll of the Allegheny police force amounting to $3,529.08 was approved by the police committee last night and the men will be paid off to-day.

....In the Sixth ward thus far there are four candidates in the field for Alderman, as follows: David Hutchinson, M. F. Kimball, James B. Williams and Bennett Lake.

....The ball of the Hartranft Club, which takes place to-night promises to be a grand affair. The grand march takes place at nine o'clock, which will inaugurate the festivities.

....Two informations were made before the Mayor last evening, charging W. H. Cook, of Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, with selling liquor on Sunday and keeping a house of ill repute. Warrants were issued.

....And now it is said that the late coal miners' strike was a sull movement by the operators to raise the price of coal. Upon obtaining information of this, many of the miners returned to work at the old rates.

....On Wednesday night the tow boat R. J. Grace which was coming up the Ohio, collided with three floating barges at the foot of Dead Man. One of the barges containing seven thousand bushels of coal was sunk. The others were not injured.

....On and after Monday, November 4th, the standard time by which trains will be run on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, will be Philadelphia time, which is ten minutes faster than the time heretofore used.

....On Tuesday night James Cox, who was engaged on the towboat Fred Wilson, which was lying at dam No. 2, on the Monongahela river, fell or stepped overboard and was drowned. A diligent search has been made for the body, but it has not yet been recovered. The deceased resided with his widowed mother at Port Perry.

....In the United States District Court yesterday a motion was made by District Attorney Swoope to certify the following cases from the District to the Circuit Court: U. S. vs. John A. Strain; indictment, illegal voting; J. L. Cadwalader and Thomas Rowan, falsely personating revenue officers. The motion was granted, and the cases will be disposed of during the November term of the latter Court.

....On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, a green house, owned by Messrs Elliot & Co., and situated on the Perrysville road, back of Allegheny caught fire. Before the flames could be extinguished nearly one-half of the building was consumed, and most of the valuable contents destroyed. The loss will approximate fifteen hundred dollars, upon which there is a partial insurance. The firm have a very extensive nursery, and the building damaged is one of a group of thirteen green houses.

A SERENADING PARTY.

The Sixth Ward Glee Club—A Visit to Kittanning—Making a Night of It—Hospitable Treatment and an Enjoyable Excursion.

The excursion of the Sixth Ward Glee Club to Kittanning was a most enjoyable affair and passed off in the most agreeable manner. The excursion party consisted of twenty-one persons under the general charge of David Hunter, Esq., the vocalists being under the leadership of Prof. Hedges. They arrived in Kittanning soon after one o'clock, and were taken in charge by Mayor Smith, Colonel Sirawell and a committee of citizens, and escorted to the Galt house where arrangements had been made for their entertainment. In the evening a large number of Counsellmen, officers and citizens assembled in front of the Galt house when Mayor Smith delivered an address of welcome, to which the visitors responded with several beautiful vocal selections. The club then started out on the serenading tour under the guidance of a citizens committee, and during their march, called at the residences of forty or fifty of the prominent Republicans of the town,—not concluding their labors until after midnight. Upon returning to the hotel an impromptu banquet was arranged and an hour or two enjoyably spent around the festive board. A number of speeches were made in response to the toasts. Among these latter were three of which note should be made.

1. Col. Wm. Phillips, who has grown up with the city of Pittsburgh, and aided in making her what she is, and who is now laying the public highways with iron, can take a seat behind his iron steed in his own city in the morning, and in the evening be heard passing through the great cities of the lakes. If John lived in these days, what would be say of a Phillips? Would he not give it up?—Carnahan will please to answer.

2. To the Ladies of Kittanning—God bless them—offered by Prof. Hedges, leader of the Glee Club.

3. To the loyal citizens of Kittanning—may they live long to enjoy the benefits of a Republican administration, much of which is due to their own patriotism and union principles—offered by Mr. H. H. Bengough.

The speeches were unusually good and the whole affair of the most pleasant character thro

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Leander M. Morton,
John M. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Forney,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Benson,	William J. Colegrove,
Marcus A. Hawk,	Jesse Merrill,
George Morrison Coates,	Henry Oundy,
Henry Hamm,	Robert Ake,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Jasper M. Thompson,
John M. Broomall,	Isaac Eyre,
Francis Shroder,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward R. Shoemaker,	John J. Gilmpelia,
David R. Shoemaker,	James Patterson,
Daniel E. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112½.

THE *Post*, in exceedingly bad taste, appeals to opposition papers to forbear criticising Mr. Greeley, in view of his afflictions. We think there is no need of severe criticism, but it is not a question of sympathy whether Mr. Greeley shall be President. Hence where there is need of expressing reasons why he should not be elected, there is no reason why it should not be done. The fitness of a person for the Presidency is a matter of judgment,—and on this basis will be determined.

UNITED STATES BONDS when General Grant came into office were about *eighteen per cent.* below par, as estimated by the gold standard. During his Administration, and as the financial result of the general policy pursued by the Government, they have risen to par. Assuming that $1,000,000,000 of these bonds are held in the United States (which is the estimated amount), we have then an increase in the value of this species of property held by American citizens equal to $180,000,000. Do the holders thereof want any change of policy, or in the men who conduct it?

PRESIDENT GRANT stated a day or two ago, in reference to the action of the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in pardoning their criminals on condition of their emigration to the United States, that so far from being idle in the premises, the State Department has for some time been crarying on a correspondence for the purpose of correcting this abuse. The question is an extremely difficult one to handle, but it is reported that in the event of a repetition of this action by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to Germany, will be urged to make a decided remonstrance against it on behalf of the Government of the United States.

THE vote of Nebraska, except returns from distant and unimportant counties, is as follows for the two principal names on the tickets:

Governor.		*Congress.*	
Furnas, Rep.	15,075	Crouse, Rep.	17,084
Lett, Liberal.	11,105	Warner, Liberal.	10,386
Majorities.	3,970		6,701

The total vote (for Congress) is 27,461, against 19,774 in 1870, and this total will be increased a few hundreds when the returns are all in. The largest Republican majority ever given in the State was 4,290 for General Grant in 1868. In 1870 our majority was but 2,478.

THE total expenditures of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending with June last, slightly exceeded $28,000,000, an increase over the previous year of $2,250,000. The increase is due in a great measure to the establishment of increased railway service, the extra cost of transportation being $1,800,000. The revenues of the office were $2,000,000 in excess of those of the previous year. After deducting expenses, there still remains a balance to the credit of the Department of $900,000. The estimate of appropriations for the next fiscal year will be increased about ten per cent., and it is expected that the revenues of the office will increase in the same proportion.

WE do not attach the utmost importance to such rumors, but it is claimed that there is reliable intelligence at Washington to show that there has been an attempt on the part of the "Sorehead" and Democratic managers of the campaign to secure through secret action in several of the States, by which the Republicans were to be left under the idea that the demoralization was spreading, while in fact secret circulars, influences, and personal work were to be used effectively to get out the Greeley vote, while the Republicans overconfidently remained at home. We do not vouch for the correctness of the rumor, but we urge on our friends the fact that this is our only danger. There ought to be, and we trust will be, a full Republican vote. This is all that is necessary.

THE New York *Tribune* is still after those frauds, which it alleges to have been made use of to carry Pennsylvania for Hartranft. It seeks to prove this by claiming that there was an excessive registration in Philadelphia, because it did not tally with that in New York. Also, that the majority was larger in the official count than was claimed on the night of the election; that there was fraud somewhere else; that McMullin was read out of the Democratic party, and that vote distributors who were thought to be for Buckalew worked for Hartranft. It does not seem to have occurred to the *Tribune* that it might be possible for Democrats to willingly vote for Republicans, or to abstain from voting altogether, for reasons satisfactory to themselves. It has been the *Tribune's* forte for years to be fighting with fraud.

THE October returns of the Department of Agriculture inform us, among other things, that the wheat crop will not fall short of 240,000,000 bushels, upon an area of 20,000,000 acres, thus averaging twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. It is also shown that the product of this cereal is variable in the different States, and that the central line of its production continues to move further West, the line being now in Illinois and Wisconsin. The increase in the States west of the Mississippi river is about 25,000,000 bushels, or, in comparison with last year's product, eighty-five million to seventy million bushels. The report shows, however, and contrary to previous accounts, that the supply of wheat is in excess of last year's yield, while the quality is better, notwithstanding the grain itself has tended to degenerate in quality during the past ten years, according to the statement of an eminent agriculturalist.

THE Emperor William of Germany has recently manifested a notable instance of friendliness for one of the vital principles of liberal government. In the last session of the Prussian Parliament the Lower Chamber adopted a bill providing for local self government in the rural districts. This session the bill came up for consideration in the Upper Chamber, and the representatives of aristocracy refused to give it their approval. As will happen at times under Parliamentary government, matters came to a standstill. The Upper House would not yield. The majority in the Lower House, or Chamber of Deputies, threatened to resign if the bill was not passed into law. The Emperor was appealed to, and he has decided in favor of the bill, insisting that the Lords should bring the "deadlock" to an end by passing the measure which the Lower House had adopted. When so much power is vested in one man it is agreeable to see it used in the interests of the long down-trodden people.

REV. THOMAS O'FLAHERTY, a Roman Catholic priest of Auburn, has published in the *Advertiser* of that city a remarkable letter, setting forth some of the reasons why Francis Kernan should *not* be elected Governor of the State of New York. After referring to the various manifestations in the past of public hostility to any interference on the part of the Roman Catholic Church with the public school system of the State, Mr. O'Flaherty proceeds as follows:

"Under such circumstances, to nominate Mr. Kernan for the position of Chief Executive of the State, was, to say the least, rash and injudicious; it being alleged that he is a Catholic, faithful to the teachings of his Church and its head, the Pope, and therefore necessarily in favor of separate Catholic schools. In the ratio of one Irish Catholic who will vote for him in consequence of his alleged fidelity to Catholic principles, one hundred Americans and of other nationalities will be repelled from the Democratic ranks for the same reason.

"Mr. Kernan will not be elected, and it will be well for the peace of the people and the true interests of religion.

"The above views have been given regardless of the displeasure of friends or expected abuse of enemies. I love the freedom of my adopted country. I love the kindness and fair play of her people generally speaking. I love peace and justice and hate civil war and iniquity even when seen in the distance."

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States commenced its October term at Washington on Monday last, Chief Justice Chase presiding, and all the Justices present but Justice Nelson, who has written a letter stating his inability to be present at this term, but will be in attendance at the December term. He will retire from the Supreme Bench in April next, after a judicial service of over fifty years, of which the last twenty-seven have been spent upon the bench of the Supreme Court. The docket of the Court for this term, is rich in cases of interest to the public as well as the legal profession. A case from South Carolina, argued at the last term by Reverdy Johnson, brings up the question of the unconstitutionality of the Ku-Klux law. Another interesting case, Mrs. Myra Bradwell vs. the State of Illinois, involves the question whether a married woman has a right under the fourteenth amendment to practice law. It is held that the clause thereof which says no State shall pass any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States guarantees this right. Mrs. Bradwell was refused permission to practice law in Illinois. The case of the Reading Railroad against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, involves the question whether a law of the State that imposes a tax upon the transportation of freight from or into the State of Pennsylvania from other States is constitutional as coming into conflict with the provision which gives Congress the right to regulate commerce between the several States. A case from Texas, between the State and certain land grant railroads, brings up the important and novel question whether it is competent for a Federal Court to enjoin the Government of a State, and it turns chiefly upon the question whether the United States can interfere with a State in respect to the management of its public lands.

A PEACE CONGRESS met at Lugano, in Switzerland, the other day, composed of a score or so individuals, representing divers nationalities. It called itself "the sixth Congress of the League of Peace and Liberty." Of course the proceedings were characterized by the usual platitudes about the end of wars and the good time coming when the lion and the lamb should lie down together. The London *Standard* of the 6th inst., has these comments on the Congress. They are admirable for their good English and sound common sense:

Just now, when every fleet is a floating fortress, when all the coasts are lined with casemates; when three men command three millions of soldiers; when the dead of the last great war have scarcely, as yet, been buried; when he is considered the biggest patriot who invents the most sudden and destructive weapon of death; and when the whole world is discussing the means and methods of killing, an amiable coterie assembles "in a pleasant cot, in a tranquil spot, with a distant view of the changing sea," to determine that there shall be no more fighting on the Arcadian earth. We have not hitherto been favored by so much as a glance at the immeasurable mass of notes reported to have been taken by this Congress, unique in an age of Congresses; but it is clear that the gentlemen who protest against Imperial policy of every kind as being calculated, in the language of Burke, "to bury half the world in blood and slaughter," felt little reliance upon themselves. They could hardly, at any time, make up a quorum. Still, their text was pretty uniform—let the lion lie down with the lamb. *Que Messieurs les assassins commencez!* When we find the helmetted Emperors of Europe ceasing from emulation in the art of arms, forgetting their aspirations about territory, tiring no longer of natural frontiers, teaching no study of military maps to braided dragoons, holding no high problems in a state of permanent solution, and abandoning ambition as a crime, then we may believe in the Lugano programme. Then, but not till then. The very friends of peace—we are not speaking of Peace and Liberty Leagues, which are bubbles—cannot keep it. They must go to war, from time to time. It is their unavoidable condition. And no Power can prevent them, unless by drawing the sword, and thus adding one calamity to another—if, indeed, the prevention were possible, even at that risk. But none the less amiable were the Lugano pacificators on this account. We all hate bloodshed, as we all hate crime; but none the less will it remain a Scourge upon the earth. There is always a great moral in the word "peace," let none who teach it be derided; nevertheless, there is also a moral in the Cromwellian maxim, that we should "keep our powder dry."

THE SPIRIT OF GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

There is a test of the value of a given political administration of the affairs of the country, not very frequently applied, yet one that is of more real value than almost any other. It is not always so much a question what is done, as how it was done. There are those who conduct their business in accordance with the most inflexible principles of justice and right, yet who are personally ungracious and rude, and hence unpopular. Favors, and even charities can be conferred insultingly, or refused graciously. This rule will apply to politics. We have had harmless administrations, that did nothing of importance, either good or bad, but that were so fully suspected of subserviency to the slave power, as not to have the confidence of the country. Individually, Buchanan was a plastic, weak man, meaning well, but his administration will always be regarded as seriously injurious to the country. On the contrary, Jackson was aggressive and bold, and even violent, yet he was popular, and his fame and memory are cherished to-day. The spirit and aim of an administration, may therefore be said to be quite as important as any other element in it. How will this test apply to that of President Grant?

The practical benefits of his method of governing are many and great. The reduction of the national debt, enfranchisement of the colored people, peace, stability of business, the Washington treaty and the Geneva arbitration, and the settlement of the long disputed boundary question, are among the substantial fruits. We think, too, these have been attained in a way that is highly creditable to the nation. His operations have always been distinguished by practicality of method. The Indians were troublesome, and it has been uniformly alleged for years, that these troubles were the out-growth of ill-treatment. He immediately took steps to stop all this, and to impress upon their minds that the Government aimed to deal honestly and fairly with them. His plan was to secure from the various denominations of Christians, representative men, who combined both ability and prudence, to act as commissioners and agents to the Indians. The result has been remarkably favorable. Toward the South, he has acted in a spirit of fairness and kindness, but of firmness, as well. A Southerner was called to a cabinet position. General Longstreet, a distinguished Confederate General, was given a lucrative office at New Orleans. And thousands at the South received clear personal evidence of the President's generosity of spirit. On the other hand, he firmly repressed violence,—thus showing the Southern people that he was and is their real friend. The Alabama arbitration is another prominent case in point. It is alleged by Senator Morton that this originated entirely with the President, and has been carried out in accordance with his original idea. His views in this case were entirely practical, and at the same time humane and peaceful.

The administration of President Grant has been decidedly American. We mean by this that the interests of the whole country have been carefully considered, and proper remedies for evils and encouragements for good have been carefully applied. We have always regarded his San Domingo plans as having in them a method of providing for wants certain to arise, and which, in time, we will be glad to provide for. More than this, ours is a representative Christian nation. Many of our political agitations were based on questions whose whole value consisted in the moral and religious principles involved. This remark will apply to the anti-slavery agitation particularly, and may be said to be involved in the Indian discussion In all of these the President, personally, and in his administrative policy, has been on the side of the prevailing American sentiment. Add to this, he has been kind, forbearing, forgiving. If an error of policy could be pointed out, he has always shown a readiness to be corrected. He has been approachable, ready to see any and all comers, and quick to comprehend proper from improper applications for executive interference. He has intermingled with the people, and probably knows personally, more individuals than any President of late years. He reads the papers, and keeps thoroughly informed in current events, and is, hence, ready for any issue when it arises. We regard these extraneous facts important, as showing the true spirit and drift of the present administration.

Out of all this, we derive the inference that his next administration will be one of the best the country ever had. There have been minor errors in the one closing, that will never be repeated. Civil administration was new to President Grant at the beginning of his present term; now he is familiar with its details, and master of the situation. Much of his time and attention, during the past three years, has been necessarily devoted to arranging difficulties,—local and international,—that were handed down to him from preceding administrations. In this perplexing work he has been wonderfully successful. He has had all the troubles at the South, which grew out of the war, to manage,—and they are well nigh dissipated; he has attempted to put an end to the interminable Indian wars, which promised to be a perpetual legacy to the Government. The Indians on our frontiers probably never cost the government less than now. He has settled the boundary question and the Alabama trouble, each of which have nearly plunged this nation into war with England. We submit that had he done nothing more,—had he merely directed his attention to getting the country free from perplexities and hence in a condition to be influential and prosperous, he could not have been more successful than he has. There is something grand in the fact, that difficulties that eluded the diplomacy of the most gifted administrations in the past, and the settlement of which were beyond the comprehension of a Sumner, have been thoroughly and happily adjusted by this man, who is so contemptuously spoken of as illiterate and dull.

The next Administration of President Grant will have a fair start. We predict that it will be brilliant and grand. It will have done with settling difficulties, and proceed to the development and enrichment of the country. As no one, ten years ago could have predicted, without prophetic power, the development, moral and material which has taken place, so no one will presume to imagine what five years to come will bring forth. And it is gratifying to know that President Grant is the right man in the right place to aid this development.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

In 1868 an immediate resumption of specie payments was urgently pressed upon the country. In the GAZETTE of December 4, of that year, its financial editor favored such resumption, and in answer to it, I addressed a communication to the *Post*. I pointed out the heavy balance of trade against us, and the payment of the interest on our national debt, in coin, as most unfavorable to a return to specie payments, and that these evils were aggravated by the extravagance of Congressional appropriations. In conclusion I said:

Lastly—Essential to a safe resumption of specie payments, under any circumstances, is a prior gradual approach of all values to a specie standard by raising those values. Our great national debt must be reduced no little, and placed on a sure basis of continued reduction. This can be done only by the greatest economy in the expenditures of the general Government, to that of its revenues from eighty to one hundred and sixty millions of dollars may be annually applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. But when we see that of the $1,060,320,518 received by the Government in the three fiscal years of 1865-6, 1866-7, and 1867-8, but $172,847,139 have been applied to the payment of the principal of the debt, what hope can we have of economy? With an entire want of accountability in the *truth* of the estimated appropriations, and of the *expenditures* in the departments, there can be no hope for such economy. And, hence, looking at the question of a resumption of specie payments in any aspect whatever, it seems to me that we are, each year, getting further from those financial conditions which will admit of it."

I also pointed to the power used by Wall street and other capitalists in depreciating our greenback currency during the war, as certain to be again exercised if we attempted to resume. Under Gen. Grant's administration more than one hundred millions annually have been paid on the principal of our national debt, and values have been greatly equalized, gold then being 135½, now about 113. But the balance of trade has been so greatly against us, that there has been no accumulation of gold and silver, as will be seen from the following statement, the values of both imports and exports being that of gold, and of merchandise, exclusive of specie, but excluding the exports of foreign merchandise.

Years.	*Balance against this Country.*
1867-8,	$76,595,351
1868-9,	131,432,731
1869-70,	43,151,657
1870-1,	77,161,566
1871-2, (9 months)	95,778,636
	$424,119,941

As *part* payment of this enormous balance of trade, there has been the following *exports* of specie, over and above, our imports of the same.

Years.	*Net Exports of Specie.*
1867-8,	$82,149,825
1868-9,	41,867,288
1869-70,	42,834,549
1870-1,	48,450,309
1871-2, (9 months)	31,864,546
	$247,166,012

This deduction from the balance of trade leaves $176,953,929 to be paid by the exportation of our bonds.

To meet this heavy net export of the precious metals, we have mined about $96,000,000 annually, making for these 4½ years $312,000,000. This would leave here but $64,832,988, an amount that would not pay the cost of the transportation of our imports in foreign vessels. To this exportmittances to Europe for the traveling expenses of American tourists.

We have often seen the persistent attempts of Wall street gamblers to advance the value of gold.

The *Post* did not, certainly, disapprove of my article against the policy of resumption in 1868. Until there is an accumulation of gold, an attempt at resumption would be the highest folly. No one would think of doing so, unless he can exhibit still greater folly, by upholding that "to resume is to resume." An attempt to do so would place gold in the front of 6 per cents., Wall street, and what it will do is seen in the 285 of July, 1864, and that "Black Friday." Every Friday—every day of the week would, in our money and business calendar, be a black one.

I am neither for protection nor free trade. I adhere to the old doctrine, not yet exploded, of balance of trade. I have sought, and not without some success, to practice it as an individual, and I know how valuable and truthful it is. And what is a nation but an aggregate of individuals? But how can legislation check our extravagant importation? How can law control the extravagance of fashion, when our Sunday worship has degenerated to a weekly display of fashionable follies?

But apart from the pernicious importation of useless dry goods, it must be conceded that the greater part of our imports are necessities, much of it essential to the successful prosecution of our domestic industries.

The President has carefully considered this condition of our foreign trade. To render us independent in the purchase of foreign raw material, would be a far more certain way to approximate to a favorable balance of trade, than by the imposition of still heavier duties. Great Britain is weak in her dependence for the raw material in cotton alone; we are dependent chiefly for coffee and sugar, and other tropical productions. The following table exhibits our importations of coffee and sugar:

Years.	*Value of Coffee and Sugar.*
1868,	$86,849,397
1869,	97,072,795
1870,	94,046,874
1871,	105,806,492
	383,775,558

Making an annual average of $85,949,889—an amount which, great as it is, is rapidly increasing, for both these articles are absolute necessities to our people, and to our armies, especially when in active service. To possess a country capable of yielding to us these commodities, would change the balance of trade in our favor, and the exportation of gold and silver would cease. Then, to resume specie payments could be done safely.

Would the annexation of San Domingo give us a country capable of supplying to us these articles? I will consider this question in my next. L. B.

PERSONAL.

AUGUST BELMONT made only $2,000,000 last year.

FANNY FERN'S second husband, Mr. S. P. Farrington, resides in Chicago.

MARK TWAIN will stay a year in England. His picture graces the *Graphic*.

B. GRATZ BROWN is one of the bidders for furnishing stone for the new Capitol at Des Moines.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING prohibits female voices in the chorus under his jurisdiction. What will Miss Anthony say?

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON and Hon. Alex. H. Stephens are among the names mentioned for United States Senator from Georgia.

THE St. Louis *Times* describes the love existing between a young shoemaker and the object of his affections as a case of "two soles with but a single upper."

MR. P. T. BARNUM has gone largely into the business of horse-raising in Colorado, and has already five thousand head of cattle on his stock rancho of thirty thousand acres, situated near Pueblo.

A FRENCH WOMAN once said that she never loved anything. "You loved your children?" suggested a friend. "When they were little," she replied. "And you love diamonds?" "When they are large."

RECEPTIONS at the Turkish embassy, Washington, are promised for next winter. As a mater of course, the *beau monde* anticipate that they will be given on a scale of truly Oriental splender and magnificence.

A BOSTON WOMAN, who has been reading in the papers that Sunday marriages are illegal, writes to the papers to know how it is with a baby born on a Sunday. If so, which should be punished—the father, the mother, or the baby?

M. JOGONERAY, an athlete of prodigious strength, has made his first appearance in Paris. Amongst other exercises, being suspended by his feet from a trapeze, he lifted from the ground a real horse by the mere force of his wrists.

THERE are some over-scrupulous theologues in Hartford who will not mail letters on Saturday lest on Sunday wicked locomotives might haul them along more than a Sabbath day's journey. The blue laws of Connecticut will not fade, it seems, from that.

SOME of the ultra fashionable ladies of New York have introduced a new custom, or rather re-adopted a very old one. When an acquaintance calls and is so unfortunate as to leave his card, he is requested to inscribe his name in a handsome visiting book.

ONE of the latest French fashions among the ladies is to wear on their heads a wide tortoise-shell band, something after the style of pictures seen of Greek ladies in olden times. They are ornamented with small gold balls or stars and are very effective, particularly for full dress.

A SMART boy in one of the public schools, having been required to write a composition on some part of the human body, expanded as follows: "The Throat: A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n, and ties it up."

W. W. CORCORAN, whose munificent charities have already enriched the public institutions of Washington city to the extent of one million dollars, now announces the gift of a valuable tract of land for the benefit of Columbia College. The tract consists of one hundred and fifty acres, and is valued at $250,000.

A YOUNG lady, who had just returned from Europe, advises her friends not to go there, "unless you are sure that you know enough to appreciate the beauties of Europe. It lends such a charm to Italy to remember that among these groves of olive the immortal Beethoven sculptured the Medican Venus and Shakspeare composed the sublime poem of Paradise Lost."

THE entire edition of Woodhull & Claflin' Weekly were quickly bought up in New York on Tuesday, on account of its reviving an old scandal against one of the most eminent pulpit orators in America. The alleged facts are narrated, and the conduct of the clergyman defended on free love doctrines. The atrocious scandal was partially in print last year Beecher and Tilton are the parties named.

THE narrow escape of President Grant from serious injury, while driving his fractious colts the other day, it seems; was owing to the timely interference of a colored laborer named Lawrence Douglass, who arrested the flight of the team and aided His Excellency to get out of the buggy. It is now stated that the President has liberally rewarded Douglass by presenting him with a handsome amount of money.

A SAVANNAH, Georgia, lady, Fredericksburg, Virginia, having advertised that her would sell four thousand pounds of salted beef, sound and in good condition, at eight cents per pound, payable when Horace Greeley is elected President, Dr. M. J. Griffith, Postmaster at Fredericksburg, took two thousand pounds on the terms proposed. He would like to take a general assortment of household supplies on "slow notes" of the same kind.

IN the Gould-Francher case in New York on Tuesday, counsel Smith produced the photograph of Lord Glencairn, which proves to be the veritable Lord Gordon, who imposed himself upon Horace Greeley, Thomas A. Scott, and Jay Gould last spring, and obtained from the latter half a million of dollars upon the representation, as Gould swears, that he was the Earl of Aberdeen and the representative of the foreign stockholders in the Erie Railway Company.

"JIMMY" O'BRIEN is pushing himself for Mayor of New York with great industry. A pictoral circular has been distributed all over the city, with his portrait, surrounded by flour barrels and meal bags in great profusion, with lettering, "Food for the poor; God bless James O'Brien." Then comes a sketch of a coal cart dumping in front of a miserable hovel. In the doorway stands a ragged woman with a babe in her arms. On the cart is painted, "Coal for the needy, from J. O'Brien;" while at the bottom of the cart are the words, "$50,000 for the poor." His election is not unlikely.

THE Board of Aldermen of New York have empowered the city railway companies to use dummy engines on their lines, owing to the prevalence of the horse disease. This will test the practicability of substituting steam for horse power on city lines at all times. Such a substitution is desirable, if it can be made with entire safety to the people of large cities. We believe that point can be reached. Cars propelled with steam can be managed with as much certainty as those drawn by horses. They can be started and stopped as readily.

MR. R. W. EMERSON sails from New York, to-day, for England, accompanied by his eldest daughter, and will spend his winter abroad. After visiting some of his English friends, he purposes to travel in Italy, Greece and Egypt, returning to Concord in the spring, and entering then into his rebuilt house. His last visit to Europe was in 1847-'8, when he lectured sequently in England and Scotland. He has no intention of lecturing during this journey, we believe, and his absence from our own lecture courses, this winter, the first time since 1848, is probably an indication that he withdraws from the lyceum, once for all, though he may hereafter give readings or have classes for special lectures.—*Springfield Republican.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McGinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sneeden, John S. Ailworth, F. Hamm, C. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Legislature of Georgia has passed a law exempting from taxation for two years all cotton and woollen mills that may be built in that State.

FIVE political parties are running tickets in New York city elections: Republican, Liberal Republican, Tammany Democrats, and Apollo Hall Democrats.

HERE is a hint for enterprising business men. The idea is novel. Next Saturday the manager of the Grand Opera House, New York, will let loose six thousand toy balloons from that establishment as an advertisement.

IN Marsailles, recently, a young girl, named Irma Gras, a very handsome brunette, assassinated her lover because he refused to buy her a gold watch. To the general astonishment of the court and audience, the jury acquitted her. Extenuating circumstances.

SOME figures given by the *Boston Advertiser* show that the profits of the manufacturers of that State were $102,000,000 in 1870, or about $38 per capita to the population. The wages paid amounted to $18,000,000, which, to those employed in the factories, was equivalent to $421 each.

THE Chinese government has given orders that all the forms of the religion of Confucius shall be rigidly enforced among the students recently sent to this country, and that the four books of the five kings and the sacred edict of Emperor Kanghi shall form part of their regular lessons.

GOVERNOR SMITH, of Georgia, will shortly issue invitations to the Governors of the Western and Southern States to meet at Atlanta on the 19th of November, for the purpose of deliberating upon the subject of a canal to connect the Tennessee River with the Atlantic Ocean at or near Savannah.

ONE result of the late Franco-Prussian war was to add a fresh impetus to the popularity of champagne as a drink. When the Germans overran the champagne districts of France, they found the wine so delicious that, now they have got back to Germany, they cannot do without it. Champagne is in more demand than ever.

WHILE a church convention passes resolutions looking toward the breaking up of the habit of profanity, a State Legislature proposes to repeal the law punishing blasphemy. A bill to this effect is before the Vermont House. The common violation of the law is urged as a reason for the repeal. If all laws commonly violated were blotted out, we would need few statute-books.

THE Third Congregational Church, of San Francisco, of which mention has been made before, has had a rivival of religion, apparently; for, after driving away its pastor by refusing to admit the converted Chinese who applied for membership, it has at last voted unanimously to admit them, and its former pastor conducted the exercises on the day when they entered its sacred fold.

THE *Missouri Republican* has changed its form from a folio to a quarto, and brings out its issue with sixteen pages. It is printed on a Walter press,—the same which is now used by the London *Times*. The type impression made by this machine is not so distinct and readable as that of the Hoe press, but this defect is counterbalanced by the fact that it prints both sides of the sheet at once.

FEW realize the immense importance of Louisiana fibres. The stock of the banana can be converted into paper, and may be made valuable for that purpose. The century plant, or aloe, the palmetto leaf, stock and all, okra stock and fibre, cotton stalks, cane bagasse, several wild grasses, wild cane, or reed cane and ramie, all make good paper stock. Louisiana could load fleets of vessels with these materials.

THE English Parliament lately passed a bill known as the adulteration bill." It enacted that the manufacturers of cocoa, mustards, spices and other commodities of the same class of table use, should either guarantee the article to be genuine or label it with the names of the ingredients of which it is composed. It is a capital idea and should be introduced into this country as soon as possible.

THE important question of the western or Pacific terminus of the Northren Pacific Railroad was not settled by the recent trip of their executive officials of that corporation to the Pacific coast. They made a pretty thorough examination of the various points proposed, but the final decision, we are informed, will not be reached or disclosed until a meeting of the Directors is held, in New York, probably in the early part of the coming winter.

CHICAGO has a new sensation in the shape of an organization of about fifty young ruffians, who operate against the pupils of the public schools. They blacken their faces, and waylay, rob and beat every scholar they can catch, varying this amusement by throwing showers of stones through the windows of the school buildings. Another of their diversions is to carry their pockets full of red pepper which they rub the eyes of such schoolboys as come in their way.

OPERATIONS have been commenced in Chicago and New York by District Telegraph Companies. The object is to connect the offices of residences of subscribers with a district bureau by means of a telegraph wire, so that messengers or private police, whom the companies will furnish, can be signalled at any time, and who will respond in from one to three minutes. It is especially designed for the use of business men who cannot always have a trusty messenger at their elbow.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Commissioner Leggett, of the Patent Office, has issued an order to the clerks in his Department, notifying them that six hours' work, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M., will henceforth be expected from them. The custom of clerks, in all the Departments at Washington, has been to start for work about 9 o'clock in the morning, take a recess for lunch before the work has been fairly begun, and make preparations to be well out of the building before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to play billiards, or join in the daily promenade on Pennsylvania avenue.

RED FIRE

For Political Demonstrations, sold in large and small quantities.
Per arrival: Congress Water, Congress Water. Twenty-five cases direct from the Springs, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

The new and splendid stock of Sponges, Fine Sponges, all kinds, every size, shape and form.
Other articles, all styles. Toilet Sponges, the finest quality in the city, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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A SOLEMN TRUTH.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, with the Doctor's instructions, has often cured some of the most hopeless cases of consumption. Its whole action is fully explained in an Essay of thirty-two pages, which can be had by addressing the Doctor, at 167 Liberty, or 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is not in lung diseases alone that this great remedy is effective. The Bronchia Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney diseases are equally within its reach. In fact, any chronic disease where the blood is unhealthy, it will act with a power and energy that is truly wonderful.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.
Faber & Van Doren,
307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jurson Governors, cash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oc14

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A large stock of
Dress Goods, Silks,
Sateens, Plaids, Brocades,
Reps, Alpacas, Delaines,
French Merinos
And Silk Poplins.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
NEW STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
BROCADED SILKS, &C.
ALPACAS, ALPACAS,
LUSTRES, LUSTRES.
Mohairs, Mohairs, and Gro de Londres.
WATER PROOF CLOTHS, in all colors.
CASSIMEUES, for Men and Boys' Wear.
At the Lowest Prices.
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
Carpets and Oil Cloths.
BRUSSELS CARPETS and WINDOW HOLLAND, STAIR OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
NEW GOODS
FRESH ARRIVAL
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BLACK SILKS
New Stripped Poplins,
BROCADE SILKS,
Sattienes in New Shades,
FRENCH DIAGONILS,
Brocade Mohairs,
ALPACA LUSTRES
VELVETS, PLUSH,
VELVETEENS,
Shawls and Scarfs,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
In Great Variety at Very Low Prices.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue,
Have now open the largest and most
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Fall and Winter Goods
In the Line to be found in this or any other market, of our own Importation.
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Talmas
Ladies' Velvet Cloaks, Ladies' White Opera Cloth and Cashmere Cloaks and Talmas, Real and Imitation Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas. Do not fail to call and examine this line of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Hats and Bonnets,
Newest novelties. Feathers and Wings, new shaded Ostrich Plumes, Nigarettes and Pom Poms in endless variety of style and shade, new invisible Cloth Shades of Gro Grain Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Velvets, Jet Ornaments,
Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c.
Felt Skirts, embossed and braided. Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Toilet, Sacques, &c., full line just received.
SPANISH NETT VEILS,
Striped Neck and Shoulder Scarfs,
Real Thread and Lama Lace, Berthas, Maria Antionette Capes, Sashes, &c. Novelties in this class of goods just out. Call and examine at
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FALL DRY GOODS.
Black Silks,
Black and Colored Cashmeres,
Satteens,
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Shawls in great varieties,
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Has been in successful operation for over 8 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.
Address as 6-8
SCALES.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
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SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuckers Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mound Offices Incified Plane Company's First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

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GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits remain until 4 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

"Where are we now?" has been the interesting question during the past thirty days with the business men generally, particularly those in quest of loans; and although the inquiry so often and so earnestly propounded, if it brought a reply, it was scarcely ever a satisfactory one. But let bygones be bygones, let the dead past which has snatched away so many of the pleasures of life, also cover up the bitterness, trouble and warfare incident thereto. October, with its melancholy days, closes up, and with it the last month of autumn is ushered in, and with it comes a more comfortable condition in local money matters.

Things, financially speaking, are looking much better, and the look-out gives promise that an increase in the way of health in money matters may reasonably be expected. In a few days the return for the recent coal shipments will commence coming in, and will add very considerably to the volume of available means at the disposal of the banking institutions of this city. The large curtailment in outstanding obligations of the business men of this place, which has been made during the last thirty days, will also add much in increasing the discounting facilities here; and after taking all things into consideration, the situation, although not being so lovely or as agreeable as wished, still is very much better than it might be, or as some parties last month prophesied it would be the first of November.

The Eastern money markets continue to improve, and as the early part of November brings in large amount of money in the shape of dividend, as well as Government interest, now payable, into circulation, a plethoric money market is looked for by some of the Eastern bankers.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No 68, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	112⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	116¼
" " (coupons)	116¼
5-20s 1862	115⅝
" 1864	115⅝
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	114⅝
" 1867	115
" 1868 (coupons)	114⅝
10-40s	108¼
" (coupons)	108¼
Currency 6's	113⅝
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	94¼
Erie	53⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Rock Island	108⅞
North Western, Common	82⅝
Pacific Mail	39¾
Western Union Telegraph	77⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	47
Union Pacific	38½
Toledo & Wabash	70¾
Adams Express	94
American Express	71
United States Express	78
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	85
Harlem	112

Messrs. Gilbough, Rood & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	59½
Reading R. R.	57⅝
United Co.'s New Jersey	120¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26⅝
Lehigh Navigation	58⅜
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93
Central Transportation	46

NEW YORK, October 31, 1872.

Money close, though not stringent, at 7 currency to 7 gold. Sterling heavy, under an increased supply of cotton bills and fear of a squeeze in cash gold, at 108¾@109¾ for long, and 109¾@110 for short sight. Gold steady, but quiet, with the range of 112⅛@112¼, with exceptional sales late in the day at 112⅜. Loans at 1-32@1-16 for the use to-morrow, and for carrying 2@4 per cent. Clearings $86,000,000. Treasury disbursements $597,000. Governments opened lower, and closed firm. State bonds very dull and steady. Stocks opened firmer, with a sharp advance in Northwestern and Pacific Mail, but the firmness did not continue, the whole list being rather dull and very heavy. Uneasiness about Rock Island caused a decline from 109¾ to 107¾, from which a recovery to 108¾. North-western 2 recovery to 82¾, fell off at 79¾, advanced to 82¾, fell off at 80¾. Pacific Mail opened at 40, sold down 92, and closed at 93. The prices which had been drooping most of the day were better and strong at the close, on a report, which is probably unfounded, that the amount of legal tender notes outstanding has been raised during October from $356,000,000 to $360,500,000. The *Commercial* says it is well and generally understood that further issues of Rock Island are likely and lawful, and the anxiety that there should be proper notice given of such increase.

BONDS.—Tennessee 73½; do new 73¾; South Carolina, July, 25¾; South Carolina, April, 26; Missouri 6's 92¾; U. P., L. g. 77; U. P., inc. b. 80¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81 coupons, 116¼@116¾; 5-20s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116¼@116¾; do '65 new, 114¾@114¾; do '67, 114¾@115; do '68, coupons, 114¼@115; 10-40s 108¾@108¾; currency, 6's 113¾; new 5 per cents, 111.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Quicksilver, 47¼; Adams Express, 94; American Merchants Express, 71; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; United States Express, 78; Pacific Mail, 95½; Western Union, 78¼; New York Central, 95; Erie, 53¾; Harlem, 112; Atlantic Mail, 17; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 89; Union Pacific, 38¾; Illinois Central, 122; North-western preferred, 85; Chicago & Rock Island, 107⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 75; Toledo and Wabash, 71; Chicago & Alton, 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

APPLES.—There is an improved demand, and if anything the market is a shade firmer but there is no change in prices. We continue former quotations: $1@1.50 per bbl. for common to fair and $2 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is in large supply and with a continued light demand, prices are weak but nominally unchanged; 45 to 50 cents per gallon.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushel, 43; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER.—Is in good supply and dull, but unchanged; prime to choice rolls 14@23 cts; fancy, 25. Solid packed, 10@15. The receipts continue liberal and stocks are accumulating.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Sales in a jobbing way at 5 cts per lb.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at 4 to 7 cents according to quality.

CARBON OIL.—The demand has fallen off somewhat within the past day or two, and prices are weaker in sympathy with the raw material; standard brands may be quoted at 73 cents for round lots and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CHESTNUTS.—With an increased demand and diminished receipts, prices have advanced and we now quote at $4.50@5 per bushel. Walnuts, 70@75; Shelbarks, $1.25@1.50.

CHEESE.—Is reported steady, with regular jobbing sales at 11½@12 for Dairy; 14½@15¼ for Factory and 16¾@17 for Goshen. Sweitzer, 15¼@16¾.

CIDER.—The receipts thus far have been light, but demand is limited, and prices many be given at $5@6 per bbl.

COUNTRY LARD.—7¾@8¼ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. Common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples, 5@6 cts. per lb. Prime halve peaches, 8@9 cents. Demand very light.

EGGS.—The receipts have been somewhat larger during the past few days, and the market in consequence is a shade easier; 28 may be regarded as the ruling quotation, though some dealers report as 30.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FISH.—Following quotations are for full weights; Bay Mackeral No. 1, $18 per bbl. Shore No. 1, $20; do. No 1, extra, $22; Mess No. 1, $26; extra No. 1, $30; extra No. 2, $14; No. 2, $12; No. 3 large, $10. White Fish, $6. Trout, $3. Lake Herring, $3. Medium Cod, 6c per lb, large cod, 7 cents.

FLOUR.—We are reported a fair local trade and regular sales within the range of quotations, $7.50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat and $8.25@8.50 for red winter wheat. Spring wheat flours are generally quoted easier, under the influence of recent advices from the west, the point of production, but there is no decline as yet in this market that is to be followed and establishedby prices. Winter wheats are firm, and in limited supply. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN.—The receipt of Wheat continue very meagre, and while the stock in this market is small, it is nevertheless, fully up to the demand and prices are without quotable change, $1.65@1.70 for good to choice red, and $1.80@1.85 for white. Oats generally reported slow and the market is weak, though prices are without quotable change; may be fairly quoted at 39@40 for mixed, and 41@42 for white. The impression is generally entertained that prices cannot possibly go much lower, and dealers have no margin at present quotations, as the bulk of Oats now coming forward were contracted for some time ago, and in the meantime prices have declined. Shelled Corn is also reported dull, but there is no change to alter prices, 56@58 cts. Rye continues very quiet, and, in the absence of sales, we continue former quotations, 75@80. Barley is in fair demand, particularly the better grades; 80@85 for common to fair, and 90 for prime.

GROCERIES.—The eastern market is again excited on both Coffee and Sugars, and it is not improbable that higher figures will be added to the late advance before many days. Raw Sugars and the higher grades of Rio Coffee are light in stock, and the prospect anything but bright for obtaining supplies. Desirable Sugars are held high in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the purchases meagre. In our quotations for both Coffees and Sugars, country merchants, we think, from all the information we can gather, can lay in their stocks for some time to come with safety. The next news from Rio may throw a light on Coffee. Sugars, however, will most likely go higher. Syrups easy. Rice dull.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chesepeake Ex. C., 12¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@13¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Is in fair demand, and we are reported sales of bulk, on track, at $27@31, as to quality and condition. As compared with this time last week, there has been a decline of $1@2 per ton.

HONEY.—Sales 25@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 extra may be quoted in a jobbing way at 75@78 cts.

ONIONS.—In good supply, but unchanged; sales at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES.—Sales of Peach Blows, at 70 to 75 cents per bushel. Sweets range all the way from $3.50@4.50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, by the coop, 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8; Sugar cured Shoulders, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 14½c; Rib Sides, 11¾; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; SugarCured Hams, 16c; Dried Beef, 18c; Lard, in kegs, 10c; half bbls, 11c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16.00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

SEEDS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

VINEGAR.—Highwines may be quoted at 92 cts by the car load and 93@94 in small lots.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

The market is still reported unsettled and very quiet, and as noted in our last report, prices are a shade lower. Press dispatches from Parker quoted at $4.40@4.45, but private telegrams quoted at $4.35; however, there is usually a range of from 5 to 10 cents per bbl., round lots bringing that much more than small lots. The producers seem determined it possible to keep up the value of their product, which is all right and proper. Refined is weak and very dull, and nominal for exports, are a shade lower. 26 is now the established figure for almost any delivery this year. There is less inquiry from the west; prices, however, are without quotable change, 23 cents free on cars.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; city barrels $2.15; country, $2.10.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 207 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	
L. Irwin & Co., 251 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
Vesta Oil Works 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
Central Ref. Co. 269 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.	
Central Oil Co. 100 bbls to Carson & Cullen, Philadelphia.	
Total	1127

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	388
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell	243
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	1826
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	628
Citizens O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	80
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	148
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell	2154
Sterling O W, acct. Stevenson	450
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvey	468
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	392
Citizens O W, acct. Same	400
Penn O W, acct. T. King	234
Cosmos O W, acct. Waring K & Co	214
Vesta O W, acct. Waring, K & Co	762
Total	6438

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Steamns.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O P H	8	Lucy Furnace, o	6
Pgh Fge & I'n Co, m	2	J. Moorhead, b	7
Nimick & Co, o	4		
Total			26

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Caughey & H, m	5	Brown & Co, m	1
Pgh Fge & I'n Co, m	4	J. W. Porter, o	6
Total			16

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Wood & Co, m	5	Caughey & H, m	2
J. Moorhead, m	2		
Total			9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight F & Co, m	2	Lewis O & A, m	5
McKnight F & Co, o	2		
Total			9

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnegie K & Co, o			1

Wool Market.

BOSTON.—We clip the the following form the Boston *Shipping List*: The anticipations of a favorable change in the Wool market, noticed for some few weeks past, have been fairly realized. There is now a decidedly better feeling, with large transactions in all kinds, both Foreign and Domestic. The demand has been exclusive from manufacturers, and the purchases of this week have been made by some of our largest and most prominent buyers. There is a scarcity of Fleece Wool, and a straight lot is difficult to find at current rates, the purchases the past two weeks having nearly cleared the market of all available lots of fine Fleece. There is some held under limits, but at prices considerably above the views of buyers. The bulk of the sales the past week have been at about previous prices, but at the close Fleeces are generally held at an advance of full 2 cents, per lb on accounts of their scarcity. Straight lots of Michigan X, that for some weeks past have been selling at 54@55 cts, cannot now be bought under 57, and X and No. 1 Ohio, that have been different to sell recently at 57@58, are now firm at 60 and upward, with sales of a number of round lots at that figure. In Pulled Wools and California Wool the improvement has not been so marked, but purchases cannot now be made except at extreme prices, and holders are more indifferent about realizing than for a long time. The improved tone of the market on the seaboard has led to more inquiry for the balance of the clip now held in the interior, but buyers have been rather surprised within a week at the firmness with which it is held at all points. The most desirable lots of Ohio Fleece are not offered under 60 cents, and in other places the prices asked leaves no margin for operators. A very large movement has taken place in Australian and New Zealand at very full prices for this descriptions, ranging principally from 52½ to 56 cents. Offers for large lots of Cape have also been made, and we look for an active movement in this description. At this time last year Cape was from 3 to 5 cents per lb higher for present current rates, and it is only because the stock of this decription is comparatively larger than other Foreign that buyers now hold back. With fine Fleeces scarce and advancing, and stocks of Australian fast disappearing, it is evident that the lower price of Cape must soon attract the attention of buyers. The sales of the week have been 1,175,000 lb Domestic, and 900,000 lb Foreign.

NEW YORK.—The market still retains a very encouraging aspect. Prices have not materially changed, but continue firm. There is a little better inquiry for Foreign, with sales of small lots of Australian, Mexican, and South American. Fleeces are in good demand, but the stock has been increased by large receipts during the week. There is no business of any magnitude looked for until after the Elections of this coming month. Advices from England report the markets there quiet with no change. The sales here comprise 7,000 lbs. Mexican at 20 cents. 210 bales Australian, 53@56; 8,000 lbs. Cape, 38; 7,000 lbs. Smyrna Pulled, 70; 60 bales, California Pulled, 25; 6,000 lbs. low Texas, 20; 15,000 lbs. chcice do., 33@35; 8,000 lbs. medium and fine Ohio Fleece, 60@62½; 51 bags super, 50; 18 bags scoured Domestic, 80; 5,000 lbs. do. unwashed, 40; 75 bales, Lambs' Pulled, 48.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Commercial List* of the 30th says: The market for Scotch Pig has been active since our last, the demand approaches of the closing of canal and river navigation stimulating buyers into laying in stocks for the Winter. Some importers refuse to accept present prices, as the advices from the other side point to a likely diminished production, consequent upon the locking out of the workmen in some foundries, and a generally unsettled market, prices falling and rising 10@30 shillings per day, while all accounts agree in saying that but small stocks are on hands. The sales are 300 tons Monkland, to close a shipment, at $17@22; 100 tons Summerlee, $18; 400 do. same, of poor quality, at Philadelphia to go into the interior of Pennsylvania, $18: 120 do. No. 1 Glenzarnock, $23@24; 100 do. do. No. 1 Garsherrie, $25@26; and 150 do. No. 1 Carnbroe, on private terms. American is quiet. There is no effort to push sales, the stock being light, and any sales that are made are of full figures. We notice 200 tons No. 2 X Crane at $25, and 200 do. Gray Forge, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA.—The *Press* says: Pig Iron is not much wanted. Sales of No. 1 Foundry at $33@34; No. 2 at $31@32, and Gray Forge at $45@46. In Scotch Pig and Blooms nothing doing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 31.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅝@92¾; 6-20s '65, 91⅜; 5-20s '67, 93¾; 10-40s 88; new 5s, 89; Erie, 24. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £485,000. To-morrow being a regular selling day of the Bank of England, there will be no transactions on 'Change. Turpentine 38s 6d. Refined petroleum 18¾@18¾d. Linseed oil 34s 10d.

PARIS, October 31.—Rentes 73f 7c.

ANTWERP, October 31.—Petroleum: refined 53¾f.

LIVERPOOL, October 31.—Cotton quiet and easier; middling upland 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; upland November 10 3-16d. Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 6d. Cheese 64s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Beeves to-day 60 cars at Communipaw and 18 Weehawken, making 6,500 thus far this week; market firm, at ¼ @½c; advance on common and medium stock; Texans went at 9¼@9¾c, with one lot fat 6¼ cwt. at 10c; natives sold at 10@11c for common, and 12@13¾c for prime; 2 cars extra 8 cwt. Ohio selling at 12¼@13¼c, and 6 cars 6¾ cwt. at 11@13c. Sheep: 5,400 to-day, and 17,500 since Saturday; market good, at 5@6¾c for sheep and 7@8¼c for lambs; one car Canadas at 7c 70 lbs., selling at 8c, with a car 80 lbs Ohio sheep at 8¾c. Hogs: 36 cars, making 26,700 thus far this week; prices firmer, or 5¾@5¾c for live and 6@7c for dressed; 8 cars live Ohio, 190 lbs., sold at 5¾c.

BUFFALO, October 31.—Cattle: receipts today, including 37 cars reported to arrive, 1,360 head, making the total for the week 5,423 head, or 319 cars, against 329 for the same time last week; the market presents the same dull aspect as yesterday; attendance good, but buyers indisposed to operate; sellers, although willing to concede ½c off from last week's prices, are unable to effect sales sufficient to make a market; most of the stock in the yards will be shipped east the first hands; about 1,000 were disposed of: sales of 190 Illinois steers, averaging 1,182 to 1,370 lbs, at $5.75@6.12½; 444 Indiana, 1,343 to 1,374 lbs, at 5¾@5.87½; 26 Ohio steers, 1,370 lbs, $4.25; 42 Canada, 1,117 lbs, $4; 108 Missouri, 1,199 to 1,219 lbs, $5.25@5.50; 18 Michigan, 1,202 lbs, $5.25; 30 Pennsylvania stockers, 962 lbs $4. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 2,000, making a total for the week of 10,400, against 22,800 last week. The market was more active than yesterday at $4.50@7.50 for Canada lambs; 7@8.75 for Canada sheep; $4@5.50 for western sheep; sales 1,159 Canada lambs, averaging 76 to 84 lbs, at $6.50@7.50; 406 Canada sheep, 75 to 85 lbs, at 5¾@6.06¼; 70 Canada stockers, 90, at $7.75; 1,466 Michigan sheep, 83 to 97, at $4.60@5.50; 110 Indiana sheep, 84, at $4.50. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,900, making the total supply for the week 15,000, against 24,100 the same time last week; the market opened 20c per cwt advance on yesterday's prices; pens entirely cleared out at prices ranging from $4.75 to $5, according to quality; sales of 310 Michigan, 199 to 220, at $4.75@4.90; 250 Ohio, 165 to 222, at $4.95@5; 86 Indiana, 200, at $4.90; 158 Illinois, 244, at $5.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour a shade firmer and more doing; white wheat extra $7.70@9; extra Ohio $8.85@9.30; St. Louis $7.10@11. Rye flour steady at $4.50@5.75. Whisky steady at 93¾@94. Wheat: spring higher and in good export demand; rejected spring $1.30; winter red western $1.61@1.66; white Canada in bond $1.73; white western $1.80; No 1 Milwaukee to arrive $1.60; spot 1.62. Rye dull. Barley quiet and heavy. Malt dull; Canada West $1.30. Corn a shade better with moderate export demand; steamer western mixed 63¾@64c; sail do 65@65¾; common do in store 63½c. Oats dull and heavy; old western mixed 47@48¾c; new white 44@50c; black western 39@43c. Eggs firm; western 29@30c. Hay firm; shipping $1@1.05. Hops steady. Coffee quiet; Rio 15¾@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@10c; Cuba 9¼@10c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 7¾@9¾c. Petroleum: crude 14¾c; refined 26½@27c. Turpentine steady at 62@62½c. Pork unsettled; mess $15.75@15.80; prime $15. Beef quiet; mess $4@8; extra $8.50@10.00. Cut Meats quiet; hams 13¾@13½c shoulders 6¾@6¾c. Middles dull; short clear, January, 8c; long clear 8¾@8¾c. Bellies 8¾@8¾c. Lard dull and easier; No. 1 $13; prime steam 8¾@8¾c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c. Cheese firm at 11@15c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 31.—Flour quiet; good to choice new extra $5.90@6.50; good to choice Minnesota $6.25@7; superfine $2.75@4.50. Wheat easier, closing quiet at $1.08@1.08¼ cash; $1.07¾@1.07¾ seller November or December; No. 1 $1.17; No. 2 96c. Corn firm, 31c seller November or December; 31@31¼c cash. Oats steady at 21@21¼c. cash; 22¾@ 22¾c. seller December. Rye firm; 51c. Barley firm; No. 2 62¾@62¾c; No 3 49@50c; sample 55@56c. Pork quiet and steady; sales: old $15; $12.75 seller March. Lard quiet; held at 7¾c; sales 7¾c seller November. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 6¼c; short rib 8¾c; clear 10c; sales of new in car loads, packed, at 8¾@8¾c. Bacon firm; fair demand; old shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 10¾; clear 11¾c; new sides 10¾@10¾c. Hams, sugar cured, firm; fair demand; 17@ 17¾c for summer. Hogs quiet; $4.25@4.35. Whisky: demand good at full prices; 90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Business was very quiet in all departments of trade, although jobbers are kept fairly busy in filling orders from the interior, which came forward in fair amounts. The market continues steady and strong, with no quotable change in prices. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are dull in importers' and jobbers' hands, but the auction rooms were largely attended again to-day. A large auction sale of lupins, merinos and dress fabrics was a success. The bidding was brisk and better prices prevailed for all plain goods.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; red western $1.65@1.70; amber $1.80@1.85. Corn very dull; southern declined; mixed western firm at 62@ 63c. Oats dull; mixed western 40c; white 45c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions very dull and irregular. Mess pork $16. Bacon and bulk meats unchanged. Butter firmer; choice roll 28c. Whisky very firm at 94¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Flour: small business; unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; red western $1.65@1.73; amber $1.75. Rye: western 80@85c. Corn: business small; prices lower; yellow 63c; mixed western 61@62c. Oats quiet and steady; white 46@48c. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 19¼c; refined 26¼@ 26¾c. Whisky 94c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 $1.17¼; No 2 $1.08¾. Corn firm and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 31c. Oats firm and in fair demand; fall No 2 66c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; 53c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Corn dull and easier; mixed 48c; white and yellow 70c. Oats: supply good; demand fair; 37½@39c. Pork scarce and firmer; mess $17.75. Bacon: shoulders dull; 7@8½c; sides scarce and firmer; 11¾@12@13¾@12½; hams, sugar cured 19¾@19¾.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 31.—Flour firm; fair demand. Wheat, demand fair; prices advanced; No. 1 white Michigan $1.59¾@1.60; No. 2 do $1.44; amber Michigan $1.48¾. Corn firm; fair demand; high mixed 40¾@40¾c; new 38c low mixed 39¾c; new 37½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 31.—Wheat dull and lower; sales 2,000; No. 2 red winter $1.41. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mix ed 47c; low do 46c. Oats held at 32c. Rye, 80c. Petroleum: refined fairly active but unchanged

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Oct. 31.—117 bales cotton, Kennedy C & Co; 20 cases 15 boxes tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 10 do do, A Wilson; 4 do powder, S Dyer, 1 car bran, M Steel & Son; 1 car hay, I Hippley; 2 cars corn, 1 do oats, Adams & K; 1 car hay, Voeghtly & K; 36 bbls cider, Lutz & W; 105 pcs pipe, J Anderson; 40 sks hair, W M Reed; 20 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 1 car hay, Holmes & Hunter; 1 car lime, Johnson & Co; 2 cars shingles, 1 do lumber, A Patterson; 1 car cooperag, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, George Schmidt; 236 hides, Keifer & Co; 16 do, 2 bbls tallow, A Weltz; 84 hides, Keifer S & Co; 5 bbls cider, C H M Morlege; 23 sks oats, John Sailing; 2 cars hay, F Paulen; 17 bbls cider, L B Beck; 1 car shingles, McKirdy & McG; 1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 2 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Oct. 31.—30 bbls onions, Woodworth & D; 2 cars lumber, R P Burgan; 1 car do, G A Mondorff; 1 car oil bbls, Citzens Ref Co; 1 car do do, Warden & O; 1 do wheat, Houck Mec & Co; 1 car lumber, Heath & S; 2 cars do, Jones & L; 4 bbls s iron, Zug & Co; 12 bbls, rags, C P Markle & Son; 2 bxs ink, Myers & S, 10 bbls l beer, John Kessler, 30 ¾ bbls beer, C Wolters; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 1 car pipe, A S Wellman; 140 bbls apples, J J Paul; 150 bbls cider, A Dickson; 27 bdls paper, Pgh P Mfg Co; 1 car oats, Adams & K; 7 bxs mdse, Dr Warmington; 20 pcs g pipe, Atwood & McC; 50 pcs chair tops, Freeborn & S; 1 car glue scraps, W Thomas & Son; 1 car hay, 1 do butter, Marshall & C; 15 scraps e corn, McBane & A; 1 car lime, Graff B & Co; 160 sacks oats, P Duff & Son; 27 pkgs mdse, Head C & Co; 28 bbls beans, eggs, butter, Voigt M & Co; 9 bbls eggs, E Moye & Co; 3 bbls eggs, J J Pettit.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Oct. 31.—1 car lime, P T Henderson; 5 bgs seed, L Sutter; 1 car Blanchard; 128 bxs woolen goods, J H Lippincott; 50 bales hops, Franenheim & V; 1 car staves, Dilworth P & Co; 40 hides, 17 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 3 rolls leather, Henderson Bro; 4 bbls whiskey, C & C Schmidt & Son; 3 bbls James O'Brien; 38 sks flour, Voigt M & Co; 1 car potatoes, G Blaney; 9 pkgs potatoes, John Selbert; 1 car lumber, J Hilderbrand; 23 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 50 do do, S M Kier & Co; 22 do do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Oct. 31.—2 cars barley, McBane & A; 100 bbls flour, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 do do, owner; 100 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 188 sks s ore, J E Schwartz; 1 car hay, J C W Fairfax; 1 car lumber, Smith & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Shipton & W; 1 car hay, G Gordon & Co; 32 bbls tar, E Lare & Co; 5 tres hard, F Sellers & Co; 10 bags c seed, Schoyle R & Co; 1 car potatoes, Woodworth & D; 6 bgs beans, S Brown; 1 car apples, 50 bxs cheese, J J Pettitt & Co; 50 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 50 do do, John Wilson & Co; 2 cars potatoes, Vaughn & Co; 1 do lumber, J A Mundorff & Co; 1 do oats, McHenry & H; 1 do lumber, Slack & S; 1 car hay, D Porter; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 40 sks potatoes, Jones & L; 28 do eggs, McCulough & Co; 7 pkgs butter, W Hegard & Co; 2 kegs lard, 3 sks w nuts, H Riddle & Son; 1 car shingles, G H Mundorf; 1 do do, W Dilworth; 1 car hay, J Graham; 10 sks flour, C T Bowen.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, & LOUISVILLE R. R., Oct. 31.—240 sks corn, T Brady & Co; 100 bbls flour, W H Nantker; 4 do sausage, W B Hays & Son; 140 do cement, Laing & Mc; 30 tres lard, R H Meyers & Co; 10 bbls M. beef, P Duffer, 1 car hay, 67 bales do, J Ross; 141 sks s stuff, Bricker & Co; 2 cans glycerine, T C Mattern; 1 vault front, 31 safes, Halls Safe & Lock Co; 2 tre Sausage, Walker C & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with six feet nine inches in the channel last evening. Business was fairly active at the landing, and the indications are that it will be better during the latter part of the week. The weather last evening was cloudy with every appearance of rain.

There have been no arrivals since the date of our last report. The Arlington, Juniata, Messenger, Exchange and Brill are among the last boats down.

The Petrolia for Wheeling, and Wild Duck for St. Louis departed. The Wild Duck had her two barges loaded with Pittsburgh manufactures, and she will no doubt be able to get all the water to fill out below.

Com. W. J. Kountz, who, by the way, is now one of the most prominent steamboat men in the western country, is at home again.

The Comet, Capt John M. Hare, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She will receipt though to all points west and south. The Comet, as well as her barges, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are in excellent condition for business.

The R. J. Grace while near "Deadrise," on Wednesday night, coming up with a tow consisting of 15 o boats of boulders and three empty flats, collided with three floating coal boats belonging to Mr. D. B. Williams. The coal boat that was struck sun

HOME NEWS.

Accident to Chief Engineer Crew.

While going to the fire at the Seventh ward engine house, yesterday, Chief Engineer Crew, of Allegheny, met with an accident. He was driving along North avenue in his road wagon, with Mr. John Hunter, at a rapid rate, when, at the intersection of White-oak alley the front axle suddenly broke and they were thrown out. Both gentlemen were severely bruised, though not seriously injured. The horse ran away but was caught at Monterey street, where he fell down and received a severe wound in the mouth. The gentlemen were fortunate in escaping as well as they did.

New Hook and Ladder Truck.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night, when the propriety of procuring a new Hook and Ladder Truck was discussed. That now used by the Columbia Company is worn out and of no use, which makes the new truck necessary. The committee so decided, and accordingly determined upon the purchase of a new truck from a New York firm who propose to provide one for $4,500.

The committee also approved the pay roll, amounting to $2,433, and the men will be paid off to-day.

Coroner's Report.

Coroner West reports the following inquests during the month ending October 31:

John Montgomery, run over by a train on the W. P. R., John Roedenbeck, found dead in the Allegheny river; Rose Ann Reddick, intemperance; Joseph Sloan, death from an overdose of laudanum; James Lowry, hemorrhage of the lungs; Edward Dunn, killed by a freight train in Cork's Run Tunnel; L. C. Dunlap, killed by a freight train in the Pittsburgh tunnel of the Pan Handle railroad; James Haney, from inward spasms; Jennie Trich, inflammation of the lungs; John Andress, crushed to death at Riedick's machine shop; Jno. McCallister, killed by Erie Express at Vernon Station. Total 18.

Inaugurating Stock Sales.

Time was, when the oil stock excitement raged, that the daily attendance at the Exchange where the stocks were sold was large, and the scenes around the auction block of the most exciting and interesting character. Since then, however, such scenes have not been witnessed nor sales made, and a central headquarters for sale of stocks has not been regularly maintained,—although our capitalists and dealers in stocks have long felt this to be much needed. Responsive to this feeling, and that all may be accommodated, the real estate and general stock dealers, Messrs. Cole & Irwin, propose to revise regular stock sales hereafter, and for this purpose, will inaugurate the movement by the first sale, Saturday afternoon, November 9, between three and four o'clock. They have selected the commodious headquarters over the Third National Bank Building on Wood street, and propose to hold weekly sales, at such time as may after the first sale be determined upon as the most convenient for business men generally. The list of stocks to be sold will be previously advertised, and all other possible information given for the benefit of attendants at the sales. It is proposed to make them the exchange for dealers in stocks, and there is every indication that the enterprise will prove very successful.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Man Killed Near Sandy Creek Station.

John McGraw, who lived at 29 Webster avenue, was killed yesterday morning near Sandy Creek Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. It appears he was a laborer, employed in keeping the track in order, and as the mail train was going north at 10:20, a coal train passed, going south. The unfortunate man saw the coal train, but did not notice the mail. He stepped on that track and was struck in the side by the locomotive. Both his legs were broken and his body badly mangled, being thrown some distance. The body was brought to his home, where Coroner West last evening held an inquest; verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland and 57 years of age.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Young Woman Burned to Death.

A very sad accident occurred in Temperanceville on Wednesday, resulting in the death of a young girl named Mary Ann McMahon. The deceased was sixteen years of age and a daughter of Owen McMahon. She was engaged as a domestic at the house of Frank Fitzgerald, in Temperanceville, and on Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, she was preparing to do some ironing. She had built a very hot fire in the stove, the top of which had become heated red-hot. During the ironing, having occasion near the stove, her dress came in contact with it, and in an instant was in flames. The girl screamed, but no one was near, and before help arrived she had fatally burned. Her agonizing sufferings during the day and that night were terrible, and about midnight she was relieved by death.

VIOLATION OF THE POSTAL LAW.

The Offender Held for Trial.

A hearing took place before United States Commissioner Gamble yesterday in the case of S. W. McLean, a resident of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, who is charged with reading and opening a letter addressed to F. M. McClain. It appears that Mr. McClain, a government storekeeper in Westmoreland county, and had sent a small sum of money to the Republican State Central Committee, for which a receipt was transmitted through the mails from Philadelphia, addressed to "Mr. F. M. McClain, U. S. Storekeeper, Greensburg, Pa.," which, it is alleged, was taken out of the post office illegally by the accused, and subsequently returned, with the seal broken, and indorsed: "Opened by mistake by S. M. McLean, Greensburgh, Pa." It is further alleged that the money was used for political purposes during the late campaign. After a hearing yesterday afternoon the defendant was required to give bail for trial.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Another Victim—A Drunken Husband at the Inquest.

Coroner West last evening held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Catharine Clark, who lived at Sixteenth and Carson streets, Birmingham. She came home at a late hour Wednesday evening, in a very intoxicated condition, and her son being aware of the fact did not call her in the morning before going to work, but prepared his own breakfast. When he returned at noon he discovered that she was dead. It appears that both she and her husband have been addicted to very intemperate habits for several years past, and the inquest last night Clark was lying in another bed in the same room with his wife, in drunk to get out of bed or understand what was going on; he could not be aroused to understand that she was dead. Dr. J. W. Riggs testified that in his opinion the woman died from inflamation of the stomach, produced by excessive use of strong drink. A verdict to this effect was accordingly rendered.

COAL IN CINCINNATI.

The Pittsburgh Men Stand Firm.

An adjourned meeting of the coal dealers of Cincinnati was held at their Board of Trade rooms Wednesday night, Florence Marmet in the chair, and W. M. Hubbell, Secretary.

Mr. Geo. W. C. Johnston, of the committee of conference with the Pittsburgh coal dealers, reported that the committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining if the Pittsburgh men would let down their price had performed their errand. They were informed, he said, by the Pittsburgh coal men that they would not recede a peg from their price of fifteen cents a bushel. Mr. Woolly, who was present, spoke a few minutes, denouncing the Pittsburgh dealers severely.

Mr. A. B. Waters explained the position of the Board of Trade upon the coal question.

There was present at the meeting representatives of thirteen Pittsburgh coal firms.

One of these, the Hon. Joseph Walton, defended the Pittsburgh dealers. He said that the price they demanded was a necessity—it was the lowest figure at which they could furnish coal and derive a fair profit.

A motion was made to offer 13 cents per bushel to the Pittsburgh dealers was unanimously adopted. One member wanted to amend by a resolution to state that price ultimatum, but the amendment did not prevail.

It was stated by Mr. Johnston, and without denial by the Pittsburgh men who were present, that they had, in a meeting held Tuesday, resolved to make the terms 15 cents or no sale, and adhere to them.

A dispatch from Cincinnati last night says the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions condemning to the citizens of Cincinnati the Coal River Railroad Company enterprise of West Virginia for supplying Cincinnati with cheap and good coal.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Its appearance in Pittsburgh—Twenty supposed cases in one livery stable—A difference of opinion as to its existence between livery men.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday by the rumor that the dreaded horse disease had made its appearance here, and that it was spreading rapidly among the livery stables. The rumor indicated the stables of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell, at East Liberty, as the place where the disease had made its appearance, and an investigation showed that there was some basis for the alarm felt among owners of stock. It seems the disease made its appearance among their horses on Tuesday evening, and by Saturday about twenty of them had been attacked. The disease was supposed to have been imported here by a lot of stock brought on from New York. Five or six horses were placed in the stables of Messrs. Moreland and Mitchell, although this supposition has no other foundation than the fact that the horses were brought from New York, as they had no symptom of the disease when placed in the stables.

The disease also has made its appearance in the private stables of Mr. Baum, but there is no report of it elsewhere in the city. It is a question too, whether it is the same disease as that which is raging in the east.

The veterinary surgeons of Allegheny give it as their opinion that there is not a single case of epizootic among the horses of Allegheny county. Dr. Jennings asserts that the disease is not contagious, and that there is a great amount of unnecessary excitement in regard to the spread of the disease. By a reference also to a correspondence between Judge Parke, and Hon. Frederick Watts, as given elsewhere, it will also be seen that there are many who hold this opinion—if none of the disease here. It is probable a day or two will develop whether or not it has made its appearance.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Railroad Ordinance Passed.

Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting—A Batch of Routine Papers—Consolidation Again—A Street Sinking Fund Proposed—Reports from Committees — The Railroad Ordinance in Common Council—Considered in Committee of the Whole—Passed Without Amendments.

An adjourned regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday (Thursday), October 31st, 1872.

SELECT COUNCIL

JOHN SHIPTON.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

Council met at a quarter past three o'clock, and on motion of Mr. Riddell, Mr. John Shipton was called to the chair, in the absence of President Gross.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members responded as present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Burgwin, Herron, Hoeh, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Lang, Lauman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, McCarthy, McClune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Schmidt, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Wainwright, Zern.

The minutes of last regular meet of October 14th were read and approved; also those of the special meetings of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 28th.

DIVISION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The regular order of business was postponed for the purpose of taking up the report on the division of the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. Lauman offered an amendment that the centre of Shady Lane, between Edgerton and Fifth avenue, be the western boundary of said precinct.

Mr. McCarthy was opposed to dividing the ward up into precincts unless some good reason could be assigned. There were serious political objections, as in all conventions these precincts would have as much influence as the older and larger ones of the city.

Mr. Thompson said the ward covered so much territory that a division was absolutely necessary. Some of the people were compelled to go four miles to the polls.

Mr. Littell moved the adoption of the ordinance as amended. Carried.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. Zern presented a petition of Henry King, asking a reduction of business tax. Referred to the committee on Finance and Accounts.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition for opening Bayard street. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Morrow, a petition to change the name of Apple alley to Edna street. Rules suspended and passed finally.

Mr. Schmidt, a petition for gaslamps on Hazlett, Denny and Liberty streets. Referred.

CONTRACTS FOR GRADING AND PAVING.

Mr. Riddel offered a resolution directing the Ordinance Committee to report an ordinance prohibiting the execution of any contract for street grading and paving on the construction of sewers, and the like, until the City Solicitor shall certify to the City Engineer: that in conformity with law, and that the preliminary petitions and proceedings are in proper and legal form, and embodied such provisions as may be deemed expedient for the speedy and certain collection of municipal assessments. Adopted.

CONSOLIDATION AND THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Aiken offered a resolution changing an act of Assembly passed April 2nd, 1872, relation to consolidation. It fixed the second Tuesday of December, when it should be the first. An act fixing the first Tuesday of December as the time was adopted and a resolution passed recommending that the legislature pass the same.

EXTENSION OF PARK STREET.

Mr. Thompson a petition for the extension of Park street. Referred to the Survey Committee with power to act.

STREET IMPROVEMENT SINKING FUND.

Mr. Phillips from the Finance Committee offered an ordinance for the creation of a Street Improvement Sinking Fund.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the ordinance be read a second time by its title. Agreed to.

Mr. Phillips moved that it be read a third time and passed finally.

Mr. Riddell was under the impression that Councils could not pass such an ordinance without special legislation.

Mr. Phillips said the committee had the opinion of the City Solicitor, and had been guided by this in their course.

Mr. McCarthy wished to have the ordinance lie over.

Mr. Littell said the credit of the city was at stake. There was a large amount of interest coupons falling due, and a failure to recognize was very necessary. It was not Penn avenue alone, but all the streets under that act.

On the motion of Mr. Phillips, that the rules be suspended and the ordinance read finally.

The yeas and nays were called and were, yeas, 27; nays, 2, Messrs. Riddell and McCarthy voting in the negative.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Phillips offered a resolution to repeal a resolution authorizing the payment of this city controller to draw his warrant in favor of W. W. Young, for $4,406 25, for the regrading and repaving of Forty-fourth street.

Mr. Parker stated that the work had been ordered by the Street Committee, and without authority of an ordinance by city Councils. The opinion of the City Solicitor was read, showing that the city was not liable.

Mr. Riddell moved that the matter should be referred for investigation, to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. Rafferty stated that the Street Committee sometimes had to take action of this kind.

The resolution of Mr. Phillips was adopted, and the papers referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform for investigation.

Mr. McCarthy moved that the Mayor be instructed to issue all necessary subpœnaes. Adopted.

Mr. Phillips presented a communication asking for the transfer of $8,529,35 from the city property appropriation to the Fifth avenue market. A resolution granting the request was adopted.

Mr. Phillips also offered a joint resolution fixing the salary of Mr. Houston, Page, at $25 per month. Passed finally.

Mr. Phillips also offered an ordinance fixing the salary of the Clerk to the City Controller at $2,000, the ordinance to take effect from the 1st of February 1873. Read three times and passed finally.

Mr. Phillips also presented a communication from the City Controller asking for authority to employ such additional help as he should deem necessary, subject to the decision of the finance committee.

The resolution was amended so that the amount should not exceed $300 for the present fiscal year, and passed finally.

THE GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the Gas committee and stated that they had determined to consider the various applications for lamps to the East End until a better supply of gas was furnished.

Mr. Shipton said he had understood that the foot of Devonshire street was fenced in, and asked for information.

Mr. Zern stated that the place was not used and had been leased.

ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Montooth, from the Ordinance Committee, presented the following:

Ordinance relative to hoisting apparatus over public thoroughfares in the city.

Also, for the grading and paving of Butler street between Forty-third street and East End Bridge, near McMahon's refinery.

The report was accepted, and the ordinance opening Butler street and grading and paving it was passed under a suspension of the rules.

The ordinance relative to hoisting apparatus was read.

Mr. Burgwin said this ordinance had originated in spite because a man had been compelled to step off the sidewalk into an alley and soil his shoes.

Mr. Riddell said it had been asked for by a large number of people.

A motion to lay the ordinance on the table, was carried 13 to 10.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. Jones of the Road Committee presented a report of the viewers with regard to the opening of Bidwell street and asked that the same be laid over for the present.

Also with regard to the opening of Thirty-third street.

The report of viewers relative to the opening of Bedford street was adopted.

The rules were suspended 1 and an ordinance for the opening of Ridge street, from Ledley street to Thirty-third was adopted.

The report of viewers for the opening of Frazier street, and for opening Halcott street. Approved.

Mr. Montooth called up the Common Council ordinance granting the Connellsville Railroad Company the right to erect a furnace and repair shop, and the action of C. C. was concurred in.

Mr. Rafferty presented the report of the Special Committee to examine into the merits of a small portion of Locust street adjoining Dan'l Kinzer's property. The Committee recommended that that portion of the street be not vacated until the city is properly remunerated for ground. Report received and filed.

Mr. Burgwin presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine the ordinance providing for the ordinance creating appropriation No. 30, which provides for the payment of the cost of street improvement. The committee stated that they had carefully examined the ordinances and amended it by adding another section. Laid over.

Mr. Montooth presented a resolution authorizing the payment of $54 to Bennett Lake for serving street notices. Passed.

Mr. Aiken moved that when Council adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday afternoon. Carried.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Board of Viewers report whether the property holders are to pay anything or nothing for the laying of a wooden pavement on Smithfield street, from Liberty to Water street, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the laying of a wooden pavement on Smithfield street. Referred to the Board of Viewers.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr.....President
H. McMASTER.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock. Present: Messrs. Arthurs, Barr, Barker, Baum, Beymer, Bindley, Cameron, Carroll, Cohen, Dietrich, Dickson, Duff, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Fullmansbee, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Hauch, E. Jones, L. E. Johns, Kerr, Lappan, Liebler, Meyer, Moffit, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, Mosely, McCandless, McConway, McGimpsey, Neeson, R. H. Negley, W. B. Negley, Patterson, Pender, Price, Raible, Ramsey, Riley, Rush, Schild, Sims, Sneathen, Spreyer, Verner, Watson, Williams, Woolslayer, Young and President Oliver.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. Gazzam presented a remonstrance of Jacob Porter against report of viewers on Thirty-third street. Laid over temporarily.

Mr. Fulton—Ordinance granting Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company privilege to erect frame building to replace their car repair shop recently burned. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Also ordinance granting R. H. Patterson & Co., privilege to erect an iron clad carriage shed in addition to their stables in Strawberry alley.

Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Moffitt, an ordinance granting J. H. Welsh privilege to erect frame office on Shingiss street. Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. McCandless, petition for lamps on Overhill and Roberts street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Jones, an ordinance amending ordinance for opening and grading of Allequippa street—some mistake having been made in the original ordinance. Rules suspended and ordinance finally passed.

A similar ordinance was also presented in reference to Gazzam street, which was passed finally under a suspension of rules.

Mr. Jones also presented a petition of citizens in the Fourteenth ward relative to Connellsville Railroad bridge in that ward. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Watson, petition for sewer on Decatur street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. John Moore, petition for sewer on Snowden alley, Seventeenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. Carroll, presented the report of the Water Commission for the quarter ending October 1st, 1872, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—We herewith submit our second quarterly report of moneys received and disbursements made from July 1st, 1872 to date.

Water Extension Bonds sold since July 1, 1872.....$360,900
Water Extension Bond sold prior to July 1, 1872.....590,800

Total to date.....$951,700
Amount paid W. A. Herron for property on Herron's Hill.....30,000
Recording Deeds.....2,50
Paid into Court for condemning Lockhart & Frew property.....1,304 82
Insurance.....50 00
Townsend, Wheeler & Co., Commission on Bonds sold.....3,497 00
Work on Brilliant Hill Reservoir.....3,769 92
Work on Hiland avenue Reservoir.....8,205 60
Expenses of Engineers Department.....8,200 81
Permanent Improvement on Water Works.....3,642 58
Water pipe and pipe laying.....36,800 76

Total.....$95,473 99

The report was received and filed.

RECEPTION OF SOUTH SIDE MEMBERS.

Unfinished business from Select Council was then taken up and concurrences had as follows: In passing resolution for Committee of seven to make arrangements for reception of members from South Side. In S. C. Messrs. Burgwin, Ahl and Hunter were appointed. C. C. appointed Messrs. McConway, Dietrich, Arthurs, R. H. Negley.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

Unfinished business from Common Council was then taken up—the first business in order being the ordinance authorizing an agreement between the city and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in reference to the location of certain streets.

The Chair announced that the ordinance came up on its third reading.

It was read throughout by the Chair.

Mr. Gazzam moved that Councils go into a Committee of the whole to consider the ordinance and amendments thereto. Carried.

Mr. Gazzam was called to the chair.

Mr. Sims offered an amendment, in reference to the construction of an iron bridge from Fountain street; to widen Seventh avenue to a width of eighty feet; to erect a passenger depot on Seventh avenue within two years; to take up the tracks on the Liberty street from Grant street to Duquesne depot.

Mr. Fulton moved that the amendments offered at a previous meeting, and at the present one be taken up and considered *seriatim*. Carried.

Mr. Fulton offered amendment to section 7, the principal provision of which was one requiring the opening of a street, sixty feet wide, from the corner of Grant and Seventh streets, diagonally across the Pennsylvania Railroad lot to the corner of Cherry alley and Liberty street.

Mr. Fulton in support of his amendment made a few general remarks on the ordinance in general, and urged the patient attention to its consideration, as it was an ordinance that when once passed could never be amended. It was an agreement which could not be reconsidered.

Mr. Phillips stated that it be read a third time and passed finally.

Mr. Riddell was under the impression that Councils could not pass such an ordinance without special legislation.

Mr. Phillips said the committee had the opinion of the City Solicitor, and had been guided by this in their course.

Mr. McCarthy wished to have the ordinance lie over.

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H. McMASTER.....Clerk

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Mr. Fulton—Ordinance granting Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company privilege

THAT WEDDING AGAIN.

Two Sides of a Story—The Other Side—Something About That Choral Service—The Interview in the Church Between the Choir Master and Rector—How the "Other Side" Views the Case.

The commotion created in Episcopal circles in reference to the peculiar circumstances attending the wedding of one of the clergy on Wednesday, seemed yesterday to be rather on the increase, as the case became through the agency of the press more generally known. A pretty full history of the strange affair was given in our last issue, but inasmuch as the matter was still the subject of great and interesting comment, and as the other side of the story—the statement of the Rev. Mr. Miller's friends was not given in full detail, our reporter availed himself yesterday of the opportunity to ascertain the story of one of the chief participants in the ceremonies which as found below is an interesting addenda to our former account. The gentleman interviewed was the Choir Master of All Saints, who had the choral service in charge, and naturally was considerably amazed to find his arrangements so suddenly, and as he alleges, causelessly interrupted. His story is in substance, as follows:

CHOIR MASTER AND RECTOR.

Rep.—I couldn't find you yesterday, but it's not yet too late to give your side of the story in detail. How did the fuss commence.

Choir Master—Well, all I know is that I went to Trinity on Wednesday morning and met Dr. Scarborough in the chapel; I went into the church and was arranging the music on the desks in front of the seats in the chancel, when Dr. S. asked me what's this for?" I replied for the choir. Dr. S. then said it was understood that the choir was not to sit in the chancel, but in the organ room. I replied I had nothing to do with that—I was only acting under orders from Rev. Mr. McCandless. I then passed back into the vestry.

Rep—Did Dr. Scarborough see the surplices and other things?

Choir-Master—The surplices were in two paper boxes about two feet long and the cassocks in a bundle. It was extravagant to says that the officer was covered with boxes and various articles" and "the various paraphernalia of extreme ritualism." Dr. Scarborough saw them and said "what are these boxes for?" I replied "they contain the surplices and cassocks." Dr. Scarborough said "the understanding with Mr. Miller was that there were to be no surplices, and I will not have it." He then went into the church for morning service.

Rep—Had you known of this agreement before?

Choir Master—No sir, but I waited until Rev. Mr. McCandless came into the vestry room and told him the conversation. I saw at once that excluding the choristers from the seats in the stalls of the chancel precluded any music, surplices or no surplices, as it was impossible to arrange the choir in the space usually occupied by the regular choir of Trinity.

Rep.—Why didn't you leave then?

MINISTERIAL PLEASANTRIES.

Choir Master—Because I didn't know we couldn't arrange a compromise. We waited in the vestry—Mr. McCandless desiring me to remain—until Dr. Scarborough came in from the church after morning prayers. He (Dr. S.) asked Mr. McCandless why he had'nt called to see him to arrange the programme. Mr. McCandless said Mr. Miller had been to see him (Dr. S.), and that he (Dr. S.) had sent word by Mr. Miller that it was unnecessary to call and see about it. Dr. S. denied this and flatly began to make charges of "not keeping" and "being made a tool of." Mr. McCandless very hotly denied the charges, and said there was a difference between Dr. S. and Mr. Miller, which was yet to be investigated. Dr. S. said "you have no right to question my word." Mr. McCandless said "you have no right to charge us with double dealing." Dr. S. said he did not so charge Mr. McCandless, but did Mr. Miller, and also declared he had his rights as Rector. Mr. McCandless said "I have my rights as a gentlemen."

Rep.—That was a good humored little passage.

Choir Master—Well just as you take it. Dr. S. continuing said, "and, moreover, this was to be a quiet private wedding, but now the church is filled and it has been blazoned abroad the papers." Mr. McCandless said "we are not responsible for that." Finally, Dr. Scarborough peremptorily declared that he would not allow any proposed service, but would dismiss the congregation and lock the doors. Mr. McCandless suggested that he had better do what now, and before going out, said to Dr. S. that never in his life had he been so treated by any one professing to be a gentleman, or to say of a Christian.

THE BRIDAL PARTY ARRIVES.

Rep.—You took breath then I suppose.

Choir Master—Well yes it was about time. By this time the bridal party had arrived, and Mr. McCandless went to the front of the church and presented Mr. Malcolm Hay to drive for me, Mr. Coster's, and wait until St. Peter's Church could be procured.

Rep.—Did you see Dr. Scarborough again.

Choir Master—Oh yes. While the people were going out and I was gathering up the music, Dr. Scarborough came in and spoke of allowing the boys to sit in the chancel—but without any service, saying that if he were to allow the surplices the Vestry would turn him out in less than a month.

Rep.—Why did'nt you accept this offer?

Choir Master—The other arrangement had been made and I could'nt.

Rep.—Isn't it possible after all, then that there was a misunderstanding?

Choir Master—Well, Mr. McCandless in the interview with Dr. S. said his impression after seeing Mr. Miller on Saturday night after returning from Dr. Scarborough's, was that the church was placed at the disposal of the time being for this service which was our service and not Trinity Church's. Just as though we had needed a half fee to us for the time—and act not of approval of choral service, but a simple act of courtesy. Dr. S. however, thought he was still responsible as Rector, and said he had once refused the church to Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith for a pow-wow of the Evangelicals.

Rep.—Well if he thought the proposed service objectionable he had'nt he a right to withdraw his grant of the Church.

Choir Master—I don't know about that. I think there is one of our Canons which provides that when a Minister gives the use of his Church to a Brother Minister in exchange, who performs the service is responsible for it. The Rector in charge of the church is absolved of all responsibility; that's the way we looked at it.

Rep.—What did you finally do.

Choir Master—Well after we got into St. Peters, Rev. Mr. McCandless dismissed the choir and was left in the church alone with (one of the vestry expressing a wish aloud that the church and "apostolic succession" might "go to thunder") when Mr. Miller urgently requested Mr. McCandless to go into the chancel and perform the marriage service, leading Rev. Mr. Coster to conclude the other services. And that was the way it ended. We had no music, as the choir had been dismissed and the service was plain.

Rep.—What did Mr. Miller say of his conversation with Dr. Scarborough.

Choir Master—Mr. Miller at last being "sent on his way rejoicing through much tribulation," left at the Union Depot a written statement that at the interview on Saturday night with Dr. Scarborough, he (Dr. S.) had more than once said that if was altogether unnecessary for Rev. Mr. McCandless to call upon him; this was repeated at parting.

Rep.—There must be some mistake. Dr. Scarborough says differently.

Choir Master—Dr. Scarborough's remark to you that "I told Brother Miller to have Brother McCandless see me before the day came, as that I (or S.) would know the exact programme," is a misunderstanding and not a fact. Mr. Miller remarked at the time that he would take oath to this statement.

Rep.—It was unfortunate all around.

Choir Master—Yes it was; and I think the bluntness of the whole proceeding and dragging of the young couple before the public, in the style of yesterday, is poorly atoned for by saying that "the understanding was although not specifically stipulated," &c.

Rep.—How about the Ritualistic notions of the affair?

Choir Master—The attempt to raise a Ritualistic scare was all nonsense, as the simple fact was, that the only difference between this wedding and any other was that the choir was to be of men and boys to wear choristers' surplices, as is done widely through the church in this country and in England.

Not wishing to enter into any dissertations on ecclesiastical customs, our reporter thanked the gentleman for the information given and brought the interview to a close.

So endeth the second chapter.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and are bestowing their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their name, No. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise. F

Furnishing Goods.

Look at the stock of gent's furnishing goods on hand at H. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co.'s No. 143 Federal street, Allegheny. No finer selection has ever been opened at this well known house. The assortment embraces in part a full new stock of the celebrated Star Shirts, open front or back; flannel, cassimere, calico and chintz shirts; fresh stock of underwear; gloves, socks, handkerchiefs, suspenders, knit jackets, neckties and scarfs, linen and paper collars and cuffs, canes; umbrellas, &c., &c. Look at the goods and compare the prices with other houses.

Boots and Shoes.

A complete stock of Boots and Shoes will be found at F. Mayers, No. 68 East Ohio street, Allegheny city. His stock embraces every variety of style and quality, with a large line of the most popular and desirable brands in the market. Persons desiring anything in the boot or shoe line will do well to give Mr. Mayers a call. He guarantees satisfaction both in regard to price and quality of goods. F

Weed Sewing Machines are sold on such easy terms as to place one within the means of every one. Call at 116 Market street, and after a careful examination you will be satisfied with no other. Every guarantee of its efficiency is given with the Weed. Thorough instructions are insured, and every means used to make sale completely satisfactory.

Come Before They Are Gone.

Ladies' best quality of rubbers, Sandal style, (not plain) only fifty cents, at Baird's Great Shoe and Rubber House, 189 Federal street, Allegheny. Rubber goods are on the advance and you will do well to call early.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

For Sale.

A house and lot on Boyle street, Allegheny. Lot 16x95. Enquire at No. 69 Boyle street, for terms, &c.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COUTE—FULL BENCH.

The following cases were argued yesterday:

Com. vs. Erie Railroad Company. In equity, certified from Eastern district. This case was called up for argument. Mr. Budd, for respondent, moved for a continuance, which was opposed by Attorney General Brewster. Court fixed November 20th for the argument.

Lowe's appeal and Wightman's appeal, Indiana county. Fixed for argument at Philadelphia on Tuesday, January 19th.

Patchin vs. Crossman, Westmoreland, *Non pros.*

Ritchie vs. Crossman, Cambria. Fixed for October 15th.

Libengood vs. Libengood, Westmoreland. *Non pros.*

Cowan's Appeal, and Harvey et al. vs. the Commonwealth, Westmoreland county. Continued.

Sarver et al's. appeal; Indiana county. Motion of Mr. Cowan, for appellee to strike off appointment of his master was refused. Mr. Golden opposing the motion.

Goehmiz vs Reed; Westmoreland county. Motion to take off non suit made by Mr. Cowan, and affidavit read. C. A. V.

Coyle et al's. appeal; Armstrong county. Argued by Barclay for appellants and by Gilpin, contra.

American Union Express Company vs. Robinson; Armstrong county. Argued by Golden for plaintiff in error and by Gilpin, contra.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of John Kohner, indicted for false pretenses, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and directed John Thier, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

George W. Strain and C. W. Gordon, against whom three indictments for stealing goods from the transfer depot of the